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AGENDA PROPOSED FOR ARMS PARLEY OUTLINED IN NOTE

**Tentative Program of Conference
Submitted to Powers—Changes
Possible Following Proposals
—Many Reports From Tokyo**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has sent to the several powers which have accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the conference on the limitation of armaments an outline of the questions it considers advisable to bring before the conference. It is understood that such a statement was desired by the government, which will be represented in the conference. What the scope of the subjects included in the American note was and in what detail it was worked out has not been made public, but the intimation is that it is a tentative outline sent out to test the approval and desires of the other powers. It is expected that this outline will be filled in by proposals from the other governments, and that through the exchange of notes a practical agenda may be worked out before the conference will save time, and perhaps misunderstandings.

Some time ago the attitude of the State Department seemed to be that no hard and fast program would be worked out until the delegates gathered in Washington and set forth their views. Since that time, however, there has been a great deal of talking and writing, some of it admittedly of a careless nature, about what the conference would take cognizance of and what controversial matters between certain countries should be adjudged by the delegates, some of which, by no stretch of ordinary judgment, could come within the meaning of the original purpose of the conference.

Confusion to Be Avoided

There is a strong desire to keep the conference to the main object, and not to let discussion be diverted to irrelevant political matters or to allow the issue of relationships and adjustments to make possible the limitation of armaments to be confused by the introduction of extraneous matter and of differences that have no bearing on the subject. It is for the sake of clearing the decks, so to speak, that the Department of State is putting the following questions before the powers, should be taken up for discussion by the delegates who are coming to Washington seeking to lay a foundation for the peace of the world.

It is understood that an identical note has been sent to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and that a note has been sent to China embodying the details of the agenda in so far as it affects that nation. Nothing has been sent to The Netherlands or Belgium.

References to the desirability of inviting the British dominions to send delegates to the conference are based on a misconception of the diplomatic amenities. If the United States were to extend direct invitations to the dominions, Great Britain would have reason to take it as an affront. All communications referring to relations between the United States Government and any part of the British Empire are addressed to the Government in London, and the delegates named to the conference by that government are supposed to represent the dominions just as much as they represent the United Kingdom. If the British Government chooses to send a delegate from New Zealand, or Canada, or Australia, that is her affair. She is supposed to understand the needs of her own Empire.

Tokyo a Source of News

Much information is issuing from Tokyo in these days directly or indirectly bearing upon the conference. Hardly a day passes that there are not reports of what arrangements Japan is going to make with China before the 11th of November, of intervention asked for on the part of the United States, or of some other phase of international affairs. The State Department refuses to discuss any of them. A circumstantial dispatch issued yesterday, purported to contain the questions in the agenda forwarded to Japan by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. Confirmation, or rejection even, of this flat statement could not be obtained at the State Department.

The Tokyo Government declared that, in addition to the obvious army and navy restrictions, the open door and equal opportunities in China and Siberia, non-encroachment of the territories of other powers, spheres of influence, mandates still unsettled, and the Manchuria and Chinese Eastern railway were to be taken up. Whether these subjects are set forth in Secretary Hughes' note, as reported, or not, most of them are such as might well be surmised. The fact that the open door and equal opportunities will be insisted upon at the conference, as it has been heretofore, has been no secret.

In another report emanating from Tokyo, high officials of the Japanese Government had decided on a policy in reference to the limitation of armaments, the chief features of which were that the powers should limit the scope of armament to that of the

country having the smallest naval strength, and that naval bases should be established in the Pacific. Also it was said that Japan wanted the limitation to apply only to future naval construction, and not to that now underway.

Officials have manifested great interest in this attitude of the Japanese, but refused to comment on it.

OPEN CONFERENCE PLEA TO BE ISSUED

**Federal Council of Churches Is
Drafting Message to Arouse
Public Opinion Against Secrecy
at Armament Discussion**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The ideal of the limitation of the armament conference is that all of its meetings shall be open to the public and all of its decisions made in public, said Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of the Federal Council of Churches, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The council is drafting a message to the clergymen throughout the country with a program of activity by which it is hoped they will arouse public sentiment for such an open conference.

Dr. Gulick believes that the church has a great opportunity as well as a duty to help establish the right mental and moral attitude toward disarmament. Greed and jealousy must be done away with and people prepared to do justice to all other peoples before material disarmament can be accomplished.

"When I say that the conference must be open," continued Dr. Gulick, "that, of course, does not mean that statesmen shall not get together in private to get acquainted, understand each other's points of view and thresh out difficulties. Such private conferences are not only wise but necessary to arrive at any final action. It would not be reasonable to demand that there be no private meetings and discussions by individuals and committees. But an open conference is quite another thing. It is of the utmost importance that decisions be made in public, that the question be thoroughly discussed in public, in order that the people in general may understand clearly the reasons by means of which decisions are made, the grounds upon which action is based."

"But there must be a spiritual disarmament first. We must overcome greed and jealousy in ourselves and be prepared to grant full justice to others. Japan is pictured by many in a most outrageous light. They do not know the forces in that country that are trying to correct militaristic aims and selfish aggression. They do not know that the disarmament movement in Japan has had a more widespread and aggressive campaign than the movement in the United States has had. Oaki, for example, has made speeches in favor of disarmament up and down the land, and there were 80,000 persons in the parade in Tokyo to urge the limitation of the Japanese military program. In the colleges and universities more than 90 per cent of the students are in favor of withdrawal from Shantung, Korea and Siberia, and of giving those districts their complete independence."

"I am not in any way defending Japan's wrongdoings, but nations, like individuals, must learn to look at their own wrongdoings first, to see what they themselves are doing to cause wrongdoings and suspicion on the part of others. Here in America we should ask ourselves why the United States is building up strong naval bases in Hawaii, Guam and other parts of the Pacific. Have we adopted a policy of aggression in the Far East? There are many in Japan who think so, and who declare that it is necessary to have large armaments in order to protect themselves against the selfish aggression of the United States. We must ask ourselves if we are doing anything to justify such suspicions."

REPARATION ACCORD MAY OPERATE SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The agreement reached between Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, at Wiesbaden on the reparation in kind to be made by Germany to France, it is understood, has not yet been considered by the German Government.

Dr. Rathenau is still on holiday, but it is regarded as almost certain that the agreement will be ratified next week. Another meeting between Mr. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau is expected in order to settle outstanding points. The agreement is likely to become operative on October 1.

AUSTRIA SEEKS FINANCIAL AID
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, Minister of Finance, will leave here in a few days to take passage to New York, where he is to conduct a campaign on behalf of Austrian finances. Dr. Grimm is confident of enlisting the practical aid of some of the biggest financiers in the United States to restore prosperity to his country.

RUSSIA TRUCULENT TOWARD RUMANIA

**Various Accusations by Soviet
Government Evidently Made
to Induce Rumania to Give
Grain From Bessarabia**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—No confirmation can be obtained from either British or Rumanian official circles regarding the report that the Soviet Government of Russia has declared a state of war on Rumania in the Bessarabian frontier zone. For some time past the Soviet Government has adopted a truculent and at other times an aggressive attitude toward the Bucharest Government, probably with the object of inducing Rumania to part with some of the coveted grain from the rich lands of Bessarabia.

In furtherance of this plan of intimidation, the Soviet Government has addressed a note to the Rumanian Government accusing the latter of harboring a small body (about 430 according to Russian estimates) of General Petlura's Ukrainian troops. As a somewhat similar accusation has been made to the Polish Government, little or no notice was taken of the matter, particularly in view of the fact that in both instances the statements were wholly untrue. Almost immediately following the accusatory note, a request was received by the Rumanian Government to allow a Soviet mission to proceed to Bucharest with a view to entering into negotiations for Rumanian grain to be sent to the famine-stricken districts of Russia.

Contracts Already Made

Having regard to the contracts already entered into with France to take all Rumanian surplus stock of wheat, it was found impossible to accede to the Russian request, a fact which was courteously communicated to Moscow. Further accusations were then made that both Polish and Rumanian troops were concentrating on the respective frontiers, which was also untrue, as may be gathered from the report just received in London from Prof. W. R. Craigie, Prof. R. A. White and Prof. S. Chapman of Manchester University who are at present visiting Bessarabia. In their report, not only is there a notable absence of any disturbing factor, but all express considerable surprise at the peaceful and prosperous conditions existing in Bessarabia.

Whether the report that "a state of war" exists in Bessarabia emanates from Moscow and is merely a political kite flown with the object of inducing Rumania to fall in with the Soviet wishes, it is at present impossible to say. But in any case the threat, (if it is to be interpreted as such) causes very little anxiety in Rumanian circles.

Soviet Accusations

In the first place Russia is considered to be fully occupied with her domestic affairs, and in the second place Rumanian authorities have every confidence in the ability of their army to defend their frontier lines against aggression by Russia or any other country. Apart from anything else, the insolent tone adopted by the Soviet Government in its notes to different governments of Europe is having anything but a happy effect on the plans already put into operation for the purpose of relieving the population in the districts affected by the famine.

George Tchitcherine's reply to the international committee for the relief of Russia is a fair example where, after making personal attacks on J. B. F. Nolens, president of the committee, he goes on to say that neither the American relief nor Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the Geneva Conference, "has thought it necessary to make the hungering masses wait until a prolonged inquiry is finished." The note continues by accusing France of sending large quantities of war material to Poland and Rumania, "where, with the connivance of those countries, the White Guards of Savinkoff and Petlura are again active on the Soviet frontiers."

After charging the Japanese representative with assisting the counter-revolutionary groups, Mr. Tchitcherine goes on to assert that Mr. Nolens' committee would substitute for help to the hungry a collection of statistics upon the internal situation of Russia. Regarding the committee, he says: "It would seem that they wish to treat with derision the millions of men who are dying of hunger in the south-eastern provinces, at the same time manifesting profound ignorance when they say they want to study the possibilities of sowing at a date when the sowing season is coming to an end."

Credits Now Unlikely

As a result of the attitude adopted by the Soviets, which amounts to a refusal to allow the mission appointed by the International Commission for the Relief of Russia to enter that country, it is considered almost impossible for the Supreme Council of the Allies to help the destitute population by means of government credits.

A meeting is to take place tomorrow in Paris between representatives of France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Great Britain to discuss the nature of the reply to Mr. Tchitcherine's note. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame will represent England, and for this purpose left London on Tuesday night.

NEWS SUMMARY

Although many months have elapsed since King Constantine reasscended the throne the opposition to him has not diminished. It was reflected not long ago in the Allies' refusal to float a Greek loan, without which it is apparent the campaign in Anatolia must suffer and it is reflected again in the proposal to take Northern Epirus from Greece and to hand it back to Albania. This move is causing concern among the Greeks, where it is regarded as a blow to Hellenic aspirations. As the price of regaining allied friendships is said to be the removal of the present ruler, the Greek people, it is maintained, will soon have to choose between the King and a Greater Greece.

Russia is reported to have declared war on Rumania in the Bessarabian zone. The report lacks confirmation but finds a certain degree of support in Moscow's attitude toward Bucharest. Only a short time ago the Soviet Government accused Rumania of harboring Ukrainian troops and followed this by charges of concentrating forces on her frontiers. The refusal of a request to enter into negotiations for Rumanian grain is believed to have been largely responsible for the truculent attitude adopted by Russia.

An appeal for the moral support of America to the League of Nations has been sent to the President of the United States. It comes from the president of the Palestine Arab delegation in London, a delegation that finds encouragement in the delay in settling mandates at Geneva, caused by Washington's attitude on the question. The delegation hopes to secure a reversal of the Zionist policy.

In northern France a general strike is in progress. It was called in support of the textile workers, who refused to accept a reduction of 20 centimes an hour in their wages. The strike leaders have agreed to meet the employers to discuss their differences.

No light has yet been shed on the Sinn Fein reply to the British Premier. It has been stated, however, that the reply was considered by the Cabinet and approved, and that a delegation was appointed. The delegates consist of Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, C. C. Barton, E. Dugan and Gavan Duffy.

As a result of the divided opinion of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada there will be no reduction in freight rates at the present time. The chief commissioner recommended a reduction of 10 per cent, except in cases where rates have already been lowered, and 35 per cent in Pullman and parlor car rates. His opinion was concurred in by one commissioner, three commissioners dissenting.

The Federal Council of Churches is drafting a message to clergymen throughout the country, according to Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, representative of the council, with the view of rousing public opinion for open meetings at the Washington conference to consider armaments. The public's attitude to Japan, according to Dr. Gulick, is not justified, in view of the fact that their requests to the Colonial Office for a clear interpretation of the Balfour declaration have been countered by an invitation to meet Dr. Weizmann in a conference.

The new Commissioner of Education is supporting a scheme to have the school children of the United States become active members in a campaign to make the teaching of health a fundamental part of education in the public schools.

A determined campaign to have the sales tax bill of Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, substituted for the Administration's revenue program, was initiated yesterday in behalf of business organizations in different parts of the country. Senator Smoot announced that if the Senate Finance Committee failed to go on record for his taxation plan he would endeavor to force a vote upon it in the Senate.

Promulgation soon of rules restricting the importation of liquor from abroad is expected to check the flood of wine and whiskey which has been entering this country and proving one of the most serious menaces to prohibition enforcement. The new rules are before the Secretary of the Treasury, awaiting his approval.

The State Department, in identical notes, sent to the principal powers which have accepted invitations to the conference for the limitation of armaments, outlines of the proposed agenda of the conference. It is said that proposals for alterations of the program will be considered, and that no hard and fast formula will be laid down in advance of the arrival of the visiting delegations.

The controversy over the comparative value in war of the battleship and the bombing plane was reopened yesterday by the issue of a dissenting report on the recent air bombing tests against battleships. The report was issued by Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service, who declared that an air brigade could put the Atlantic fleet out of commission in one attack.

Announcement is made by Senator Kenyon, chairman of the sub-committee appointed to investigate conditions in the West Virginia coal fields, that the inquiry will be made, despite the protests of the mine operators. Members of the sub-committee will go into the fields and examine witnesses.

PALESTINE ARABS STATE THEIR CASE

**Delegation Interviews the Colonial
Secretary and Asks a
Parliamentary Government
and Exclusion of the Jews**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The president of the Palestine Arab delegation, which has been in London for some weeks making representations to Winston Churchill, the Colonial Minister, in regard to the famous Balfour declaration, addressed a cable to the President of the United States on Sunday appealing on behalf of the Palestinian Muhammadan and Christian nation for the moral support of the United States Government to be given to the League of Nations "realizing," Muza Kazim Pasha states, "the ideals that compelled your great country to enter the world war for civilization and self-determination of smaller nations, granting us rights to establish parliamentary government in justice to all nations and saving us from the Jewish peril."

The delegation is encouraged in its efforts to secure a reversal of the Zionist policy in Palestine by the fact that the attitude of the United States on the mandate question is causing delay at Geneva in the settling of the terms of the mandates, and the advisability of a personal visit to the United States to secure American influence against the Zionist movement is being seriously discussed. Meanwhile some members of the delegation are in Geneva, attending meetings of the Syria-Palestine Congress and making efforts to secure the assistance of the League in an investigation of Arab grievances.

Mr. Balfour Approached

Sibley Jamal, secretary to the delegation, has approached A. J. Balfour with a request for an interview on the subject of his famous declaration on Palestine as a national home for the Jews, but so far with little satisfaction from the Arab viewpoint. Mr. Balfour replied in the first instance that he had had the pleasure and honor of meeting Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist leader, in London, on the subject of Palestine. It was only when it was pointed out by Mr. Jamal that this subject was connected with the League of Nations' work that Mr. Balfour gave any hope of an interview being granted.

In Arab opinion, Mr. Balfour's interpretation of his own declaration is identical with that held by Dr. Weizmann, and there is no expectation of gaining any useful purpose from an interview except the possible declaration of implications of the original pronouncement made in 1917. Moreover, the Arabs believe that the British Government is deeply committed with the Zionists, and even Mr. Churchill's recent message to the Zionist congress at Karlsbad with its reference to the necessity for preserving Arab rights has failed to satisfy the Arabs, in view of the fact that their requests to the Colonial Office for a clear interpretation of the Balfour declaration have been countered by an invitation to meet Dr. Weizmann in a conference.

Two Interviews

Meanwhile the Arabs in Palestine have refused to hold a conference with Sir Herbert Samuel, the future commissioner, to discuss the future constitution, on the ground that their elected spokesmen are in London laying the views of the country before the British Government direct.

The delegation has had two interviews with Mr. Churchill, on August 12 and 22, and one with Major Young of the Middle Eastern Department of the War Office.

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WHAT RECALL OF KING CONSTANTINE HAS COST GREECE

**Not Only Have Allies Declined
to Float Greek Loan, but
They Now Propose to Give
Northern Epirus to Albania**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French press announced recently that England had at last consented to the Franco-Italian proposal to attribute the whole of Northern Epirus to Albania. The announcement in the "Temps" on August 21, 1921, is worded in so definite a way that there remains no doubt whatsoever as to the fate of Northern Epirus. It appears from announcements in the British press (The Daily Telegraph, August 27, 1921), that this extraordinary decision concerning Northern Epirus was taken at the meeting of the Council of Ambassadors in Paris, and whereas, according to the French press, the representative of Great Britain seems to have acted in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty's Government, the diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in commenting on this unexpected decision states that the Supreme Council must approve of it before the question of Northern Epirus can be considered as definitely disposed of.

One cannot reasonably expect, however, that the British representative at the "Conference des Ambassadeurs" could have acted on his own initiative in a matter of such a grave and far-reaching importance. By virtue of this extraordinary decision, Northern Epirus, including both Argyrocastro and Korytza, is definitely annexed to Albania. The evolution of the North Epirote question forms a very interesting subject for political study. To the American reader the astounding facts of how the fate of a whole people is very often decided by the concert of European powers will create a feeling of doubt as to whether such things do really happen in the twentieth century, whereas the average European reader will practically pay no attention to the fact that his government by a stroke of the pen condemns a whole people to a deplorable fate.

Epirotes Defiant

Northern Epirus was condemned in 1913 by the concert of European powers to submit to the Albanian rule. The Epirotes, however, rose up in arms and defied the Albanians and the European decision. They won their right to dispose of their own country and they proclaimed their wish to unite with their mother country, Greece.

During the Peace Conference, France from the very start of the discussions relating to Northern Epirus, upheld the expressed wish of the Epirotes to unite with Greece. England, which at first hesitated as to the advisability of allowing the whole of Northern Epirus to unite with Greece was convinced by the arguments of Eutheros Veniselos to support the Greek thesis. The United States upheld the Greek thesis as well, except in what concerned the district of Korytza.

Italy, however, following its consistent anti-Hellenic policy, which in its consistency and firmness disregards both the wishes of the people concerned and the ethical character of the country, opposed the demand of the Epirotes to unite with Greece. The chapter of modern history in which the behavior of Italy in Northern Epirus will be depicted, will be very interesting indeed, and will prove that Italian foreign policy draws much of its inspiration from the ideals of Machiavelli.

Italy Agrees

Mr. Veniselos, however, persuaded Thomas Tittoni as early as 1913 to recognize in a special Greco-Italian agreement the rights of Greece over Northern Epirus. In January, 1920, Mr. Veniselos was summoned to attend the Supreme Council meeting. There were present Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Nitti, America having by that time withdrawn its representative from the Supreme Council. Mr. Veniselos informed the Council that by virtue of the Greco-Italian agreement, Italy had withdrawn her opposition to the claims of Greece on Northern Epirus. Mr. Clemenceau asked Mr. Nitti if that were true. Mr. Nitti confirmed the statement of Mr. Veniselos, and the question of Northern Epirus was definitely settled. The resolution of the Supreme Council was unanimous. What has happened since then, to warrant a change?

It is well known, and though it may appear astounding, it is nevertheless, a fact: the return of King Constantine. Italy has found in the return of King Constantine on the Greek throne the opportunity to wash herself free of any written or verbal conventions with Greece, and France is at present going through the secret satisfaction of administered revenge against the Greek people, for their folly of bringing King Constantine back to Greece.

The fate of a whole people is thus decided overnight by a denial of engagements and resolutions arrived at, after a thorough examination and discussion of the question for nearly two years. In short and in fact, Northern Epirus is the first price which the Greek nation pays for King Constantine. For, it was the return of King

Constantine, and only that, which has converted France from a friend into a most implacable enemy of Greece. As to Great Britain, one cannot reasonably expect the British Government to sacrifice her alliance and friendship with France and Italy in order to support Greece in the entirety of her claims.

Only Britain Consented

There exist already enough frictions between England and France that render problematic the future wholehearted cooperation of these two powers, and those who are acquainted with the views of the British Government, would state that Great Britain will not place in jeopardy her alliance with France by supporting the cause of Greece, especially in questions where she is not directly interested. That explains the British consent to the Franco-Italian proposal regarding Northern Epirus.

The Greek question, in spite of the brilliant victories of the Greek army, has made no progress whatever toward a favorable solution. Such is the hatred against King Constantine in France that French public and official opinion would welcome, not only the loss of Asia Minor by Greece, but even that of the whole of Thrace. The French resentment against the Greek people for recalling King Constantine, is the deciding factor in the French policy toward Greece, and will remain so, so long as King Constantine remains in power.

France makes no distinction between the Greek nation and Constantinian Greece, and there is no indication whatever that the feeling against the King will ever subside in France. Italy, on the other hand, is gladly pouring her oil on the fire of anti-Hellenic policy. Great Britain has, so far, approached the Greek question from a different point of view inasmuch as her own interests in the Near East called for a Greek victory. Though she did not actually help Greece, her neutrality, however, has been very benevolent and the Greek victories have been hailed by the majority of the British press with profound satisfaction.

Offensive Criticized

Fundamentally, however, the Greek question is a diplomatic question. The splendid effort which the Greek nation, after nine years of constant fighting, has been able to make alone and on its own resources, and the brilliant victories of the Greek army, have not in the least removed the obstinate anti-Hellenic attitude of France and Italy. To what extent England will be able to support Greece in the face of such determined opposition, it is rather uncertain to predict.

Even if the Greeks reach Ankara, the position of their question in European diplomatic circles will remain essentially as it stands today. The longer the question is deferred the less become the chances of Greece. The disquieting factors of the Greek problem become more apparent every day. Greece cannot certainly keep an army of nearly 300,000 men, for an indefinite period, unless funds are secured to her, and so far all the allied markets have refused the floating of a Greek loan on any terms whatsoever.

Furthermore, the real bases of the Greek Army lie hundreds of miles behind it, and in Asia Minor, where roads and railways are scarce, the question of provisioning the army with food and munitions becomes a very important one. The unnecessarily extended Greek front into the interior of a hostile country places in jeopardy the safety of transportation and renders a very serious problem the policing of the roads and railways. The Greeks Must Choose.

The more the Greek Army advances the weaker it becomes, whereas the enemy can retreat at leisure and choose the vantage ground of defense and counter-attack. The advance to Ankara was clearly a mistake, for even if successful, Ankara is an unimportant town, and is by no means either the secular or the religious capital of the Turks. So long as the Allies defend the real capital of Turkey, Constantinople, from the Greeks, Mustafa Kemal can retreat to Camsara and to Sivras or Konia, and carry on his guerrilla warfare.

The hostility therefore of France and Italy against Greece, and their determination not to consider the Greek claims on Asia Minor, even if Greece occupies Ankara, is causing much anxiety to the Greeks, who will soon have to choose between retreating and a winter campaign in a hostile country.

The only remedy out of the present difficulty is the appeasing of France by Greece, but the price of regaining the friendship of France is King Constantine. And the Greeks will soon have to choose between King Constantine and Greater Greece. The destiny of their country is once more in their own hands.

DAIL EIREANN APPOINTS DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—An official report issued by Dail Eireann this afternoon says: "At a private session today the Cabinet's reply to the Premier's letter was received and approved. In view of a possible conference, the following delegation was appointed: Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, R. C. Barton, E. Duggan, Gavan Duffy."

The private session was held at the Dublin Mansion House, where the assembly of members was watched by a crowd of about 200 people. When Eamon de Valera drove up there was much cheering and a rush to shake his hands. Joseph McGrath and Harry Boland, who were sent as envoys to Dublin this afternoon, but as the formal meeting proceeded with its business in their absence, it is assumed that whatever message was given them by Mr. Lloyd George, it has already been communicated to the Sinn Fein leaders.

AIRCRAFT CALLED SUPERIOR TO FLEET

Dissenting Report on Recent Air Bombing Tests, Made by General Mitchell, Reopens Dispute Over Airplane's Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, has dissented from the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board on the results of the bombing tests of the Virginia Capes about two months ago. This report sustained the battleship as the bulwark of the nation's defense and relegated the airplane to the position of an adjunct of the fleet. Brigadier-General Mitchell, in a memorandum presented to the Chief of the Air Service, Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, stands up for the efficacy of aircraft and demands a revision of the report. General Menoher has filed this memorandum with the Secretary of War with a memorandum of his own, but refuses at this time to disclose its contents, or to express an opinion on the attitude of General Mitchell. A naval officer of high rank, speaking of General Mitchell's stand, exclaimed: "This is going to stir things up!"

The assistant chief of the air service says that the entire scheme of national defense should be revised immediately on the following basis: A Department of National Defense, with subcommittees for army, navy and air service; a Department of Aeronautics coequal with the departments of War and Navy.

Lack of Liaison

At present, General Mitchell says, there is a complete lack of liaison or system about the national defense and at least \$1,870,000 has been spent on a coast defense that is practically useless against hostile aircraft and hostile sea forces. Aircraft, he points out, can operate where seacraft is helpless, and can protect the whole coast. Seacraft should cease operations when within 200 miles of the coast.

This report, coming at this time, when Congress is about to reassemble and the reorganization committee is getting ready to report, is bound to come to the fore for thorough discussion and may cause a radical change of plans.

General Mitchell's report is as follows:

"Air forces with the types of aircraft now in existence or in development, acting from shore bases, can find and destroy all classes of seacraft under war conditions with a negligible loss to the aircraft. It is not necessary to destroy hostile seacraft at a distance greater than 25 miles off shore in order to protect the coast, as this distance exceeds the range of the most powerful guns at present installed. Aircraft, acting from suitable floating airdromes, can destroy any class of surface seacraft on the high seas."

Weather Unimportant

"Conditions of weather affecting the air and sea conditions does not alter the statement made above, as aircraft can operate in conditions under which seacraft cannot operate. There are no conditions under which seacraft can operate efficiently in which aircraft cannot operate efficiently."

"The weapons used in the recent exercises against the seacraft were bombs alone. Torpedoes, gas, gun-fire and mines were not employed. The Army Air Service was not permitted to attack the targets, as it would under actual conditions and never was more than one-tenth of the brigade employed in a single attack."

"Had the Army Air Service been permitted to attack as it desired, none of the seacraft attacked would have lasted 10 minutes in a serviceable condition. The first provisional air brigade could have put out of action the entire Atlantic fleet in a single attack. The value of the airplanes in the first brigade did not exceed the cost of a modern destroyer."

General Mitchell then explains how battleships under war conditions are much more vulnerable than the targets used in the bombing tests. A battleship with full steam up and speeding ahead is a target much easier to hit and to put out of commission than the targets used, he asserts.

"The problem of destruction of seacraft by air forces has been solved and is finished," the report goes on. "It is now necessary to provide an air organization and a method of defending not only our coast cities, but our interior cities against the attack of hostile air forces. Our recent maneuvers show that an enemy having gained control of the air, may land forces from airplane carriers on any of the islands or keys along our coast which cannot attack by troops or artillery, and from these points launch air attacks against our great centers of population, extending even to Chicago, St. Louis and other middle western cities."

General Mitchell makes the following recommendations:

1. The establishment of an air force for frontier and coast defense.
2. The equipment of the navy for offenses on the high seas and not for coast work.
3. Navy control should cease 200 miles from shore, protection of the land and the coast defense being left to the army and the air service.
4. A more coordinated and workable understanding between the different arms of the service. The present system, a heritage of our early wars, has clearly demonstrated that the present lack of cooperation is a serious fault.

"In this connection," the report states, "an efficient solution of our

defensive needs will not exist until a department of national defense is organized with a staff common to all services. Sub-secretries for the army, the navy and for the air service must be created."

NO REDUCTION IN CANADIAN RATES

Minority of Railway Commission Favored General Lower Rate but the Majority Dissented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario (Wednesday).

There will be no general reduction in railway freight rates in Canada at the present time. Two judgments were brought down by the Board of Railway Commissioners yesterday. One was the opinion of the chief commissioner, Mr. Carvell, concurred in by an other commissioner, Mr. Nantel, which recommended a general reduction in freight rates of 10 per cent, except in cases where the rates have already been lowered, as in the case of live stock and of grain from the railroad. The chief commissioner's judgment also recommends a 25 per cent reduction in Pullman and parlor car rates.

With this judgment, Mr. McLean, Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Boyce do not concur. Their majority ruling is that there be no immediate reduction in freight rates. The ground they take is that pending the decision of the special tribunal appointed to investigate the wage question, the application for a rate reduction should not be granted.

Just after the announcement of the board's majority ruling, the following statement was issued:

"As a result of the divided opinion of the Board of Railway Commissioners, there will be no reduction in freight and sleeping car rates, etc., at least for the present."

"The Chief Commissioner has written a judgment, concurred in by the Deputy Chief Commissioner, Mr. Nantel, in which he takes the financial requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as the basis of his findings, because these were the requirements upon which the increased rates were given a year ago. From an examination of the financial statements furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company he finds that, at the end of the present year, there should be a surplus of about \$4,000,000 and that there should be a reduction of 25 per cent in sleeping, Pullman and parlor car rates, that is, one-half the increase granted a year ago. There should be a reduction of 10 per cent upon all freight rates excepting upon sand, gravel and crushed stone, cord wood, slabs, edgings, and saw mill refuse when used for fuel, and milk, as no increases were made on these commodities a year ago."

"He also finds that there should be no reduction on coal, as the increase on this in no case exceeded 20 cents per ton a year ago and was graduated down to 10 cents, according to distance. In cases where the reductions already granted have not amounted to 10 per cent, they should be reduced to 10 per cent, and where they exceed 10 per cent, they should remain as at present."

"Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean and Commissioners Boyce and Rutherford have filed a judgment refusing the rate reduction on the ground that the wages of railway employees are now the subject of investigation by a conciliation board."

FRANCE ANXIOUS REGARDING BAVARIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The news received in Paris tends to show that the political situation in Bavaria continues to give reason for anxiety.

The resignation of the Premier, Dr. von Kahr, was followed by that of the Bavarian Cabinet. This, however, is stated to be only in accordance with the Constitution which provides that the cabinet must resign with the Premier.

Anxiety is felt that the Nationalist Party should take advantage of the situation to impose a government of their own choice by a coup de force. The Socialists, however, are stated to be ready with an effective counter stroke for any such development. While the supporters of Dr. von Kahr are doing everything possible to secure his return, it is hoped that the coalition of Nationalists and the People's Party will be replaced by a combination of Democrats and Center Party, who would probably be supported by the Socialists in maintaining the Constitution. No date is yet given for the assembly of the Bavarian Parliament.

GERMAN RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The German Red Cross expedition left Stettin on board S. S. Triton yesterday for Petrograd after a guarantee of safety was ratified by the Soviet Government. The ship's cargo of provisions and stores amount in value to several million marks, but of the expedition, whose head is Professor Muehlen of Hamburg.

PAPER MILL CUTS OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office. PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Crown-Willamette Paper Company, operating mills at Oregon City and Camas, Washington, in the Portland district, has posted notices in its plants announcing a 50 per cent cut in production of a five-day week. At the Camas plant certain of the machines will be shut down to a five-day basis.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

New Commissioner of Education Behind Scheme Intended to Reach Entire Childhood of the Nation—Pamphlet Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

As the schools of the country are reopening, a campaign is being launched for "health in the schools," initiated by the United States Bureau of Education.

"Eighty-one million school children and 500,000 teachers will become active members in a campaign to make health a fundamental part of public school education, if the plan proposed yesterday by the United States Bureau of Education is generally adopted," read a statement issued in connection with the campaign.

Pamphlet Issued

It was further announced that the idea is outlined in a pamphlet just come from the government presses, giving plans "for health teaching in the elementary grades," and is one of the first publications of the bureau since the appointment of John J. Tigert, the new Commissioner of Education. This pamphlet, prepared for the bureau by the Child Health Organization of America, forms a basis for a program of health teaching which will reach it is hoped, the entire childhood of the nation.

"The goal of this health teaching is training in health habits, so that school children will not only know the theory of health but will actually be healthy."

Just how this happy result is to be achieved is not explained, but the publicity agent of the bureau asserted that "if this program is carried into effect, it ought to accomplish for a program of health teaching which has been established for the babies of America."

No Proof Offered

The statistics in proof of better babies as a result of the campaign referred to are not supplied. However, the statements run along cheerily: "The health test as firmly established in the curriculum of each school are the three Rs, it may be possible to graduate children from the public schools as nearly physically perfect as possible."

Just how "health is to be as firmly established in the curriculum as the three Rs" does not appear, and some parents have felt that the "three Rs" were none too securely established.

The reason for the pamphlet is given as follows:

"This new pamphlet is the culmination of the bureau's campaign against the grave physical defects found to exist among large numbers of the school children of the nation. The first publication of the campaign outlined the situation emphasized by war conditions; this was followed by suggestions to teachers and to parents and by publications for the children themselves. The new pamphlet brings the question back to the normal schools, where teachers must be trained to teach health."

Regular Measurements

"Important planks in the health program are: A thorough physical examination for every child at school entrance; individual health training through all the grades; each child weighed and measured regularly; height and weight records sent to parents regularly; health made an enjoyable game by means of health clubs, rhymes, posters, songs, contests, plays, a definite time assigned to health; 'First of all, the intense interest of the children must be won. It is in response to the demand of the teachers of the country that the Bureau of Education is working upon a system of health teaching designed to create this interest among the children, not by talking and telling, but by providing activities in which the observance of health rules is merely observance of the rules of the game.'"

If such systematic health teaching in schools generally, as a basis for health courses adapted to local needs, may be reasonably expected to see positive results in the health of the school children of America."

JUDGES ELECTED FOR WORLD COURT

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The 11 judges of the permanent International Court of Justice were elected by the Assembly of the League of Nations today and were confirmed by the Council of the League, which met simultaneously with the Assembly.

The bench of the court chosen consists of John Bassett Moore of the United States, Viscount Robert Finlay of Great Britain, Dr. Yorozu Oda of Japan, Dr. Andrew Weiss of France,

Commandatore Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Dr. Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, Dr. B. T. C. Loder of Holland, Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante of Cuba, Judge D. Nyholm of Denmark, Dr. Max Huber of Switzerland, and Dr. Rafael Altamira y Crevea of Spain.

No Comment from Mr. Moore. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—When John Bassett Moore, who has been designated a judge of the world court, was asked to comment on his action, he declined to make any statement prior to his official reply, except to acknowledge receipt of the news and his appreciation of the honor.

FRENCH WORKERS RESIST WAGE CUT

General Strike Takes Place in North of France in Support of Textile Workers Who Refuse to Accept Lower Pay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—A general strike in the north of France in support of the textile workers who refused the reduction of wages proposed by employers is causing a tie-up of business in a wide area.

The strikers have caused considerable damage to property, and in Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, municipal services, such as tramways and gas, have been suspended. The military have been called out to restore order.

A hopeful factor in the situation is that the strikers' leaders, after an interview with Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labor, have agreed to meet the employers to discuss their differences. The textile employers propose a reduction of 20 centimes an hour in wages, maintaining that employees would even then be paid 25 to 30 per cent higher than textile workers in other parts of France. The men reject the reduction on the ground that the decrease is out of proportion to the fall in the cost of living. The Labor Minister's attitude showed sympathy with the employers.

The strike undoubtedly has an important bearing on the economic situation in France. Recent utterances and articles of leading men have insisted that increased production and decreased spending are the only means by which France can rehabilitate her finances and restore the franc to its normal value. The manufacturers, however, declare that they cannot compete in foreign markets unless the cost of production is lowered, and that wages must therefore share in the general economic readjustment.

The strike in the north may thus be regarded as the opening of a struggle which the economic situation was bound to bring.

The fact that the miners in the north of France are also agitating for a readjustment of wages is another manifestation of the problem.

LEGISLATION'S ACTS DEFENDED

WHEELING, West Virginia.—Commander J. Byron Nickerson of the West Virginia division of the American Legion yesterday submitted to the national officers a report on activities of Legionaries who took up arms against the men who attempted to pass through Logan County. He declared that the Legionaries went "to the aid of law and order" and therefore were justified. He expressed the opinion that the cause of the outbreak was the "mine guard system," which, he added, "is a disgrace to the State and justifies most anything that can be thought of to bring it to an end."

CONSERVATIVE WINS ENGLISH BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The result of the West Lewisish by-election was declared today as follows:

Sir Philip Dawson, Conservative, 9,427
Commander W. J. Windham, Anti-Waste, 8,580
F. W. Rafferty, Independent Liberal, 6,211

Conservative majority, 847. At the last election Major Sir E. Coates, Coalition Unionist, was returned unopposed. The total electorate numbers 40,919, of which 18,296 are women voters. Only 59 per cent of the electorate voted.

FORESTRY AND TAXATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BRETTON WOODS, New Hampshire.—Deferring of taxes on growing timber was urged at the meeting of the National Tax Association when the question of the effect of taxation in precipitating the forest problem of the United States came up for discussion. Models for local and state taxation including personal and business income levies, have been submitted to the convention.

GENERAL PERSHING SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Gen. John J. Pershing, who has been designated to go to Europe on a mission to bestow on the Unknown Soldiers in the Arc de Triomphe and Westminster Abbey the Congressional Medal of Honor, sailed yesterday on the steamship Paris of the French Line, accompanied by his staff.

AMERICAN WALNUT
"The Cabinet-Wood Superlative"

"The House Beautiful" is a house where furniture and interior woodwork are harmoniously designed in genuine American Walnut. "The Cabinet-Wood Superlative" is a house where the ability to resist swelling, shrinking, splitting, it "grows old gracefully." "The House Beautiful" is a house where the pleasure in seeing you, with our compliments, the Walnut becomes a life, an interesting history of this historic wood. Will you ask for it?

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
Room 1005, 616 South Michigan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SENATE TO PURSUE COAL MINE INQUIRY

Sub-Committee, According to William S. Kenyon, Will Disregard Protests of Operators in Effort to Learn All Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Despite the protests of West Virginia coal mine operators, the Senate subcommittee investigating the mine disturbances in that State determined yesterday to visit the troubled area without further delay. Formal hearings will be dispensed with, however, until the conclusion of the trials in Mingo County and the grand jury investigation in Logan County. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the subcommittee, announced after the meeting. Only an informal inquiry will be attempted at first.

The senators will leave Washington on Saturday, to go either to Huntington, Charleston or Williamstown. They plan to motor through the affected districts, picking witnesses at random in the various towns through which they pass. Whether these witnesses be miners or "gunmen" makes no difference, Senator Kenyon said. They will be examined on the ground without any previous "coaching."

Decision was reached by the subcommittee to undertake the West Virginia trip during closed executive sessions in which three witnesses were examined. These were Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, who only recently relinquished command of the federal troops in West Virginia; Edgar Wallace, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, and James Lord, president of the mining division of the federation.

General Bandholtz furnished the subcommittee with a report on conditions in the mine districts as he had observed them and informed them that conditions had quieted down.

The Labor officials urged the committee to proceed with formal hearings on Monday as originally intended. They pointed out the need for immediate prosecution of the investigation to a conclusion, and said that further delay would be dangerous. During the day Senator Kenyon received similar requests from various Labor leaders in West Virginia.

The subcommittee was unanimous in voting to visit the mine districts, although they agreed that formal hearings should not be attempted at this time. Senator Kenyon, however, hopes to conduct hearings within the next week or two.

All the members with the exception of Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, will make the trip. Those who will go are Senators Kenyon, Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), of California; Kenneth McKellar (D.), of Tennessee, and David I. Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts.

PRUNE CROPS ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PORTLAND, Oregon.—Estimates of the prune crop for the northwest, according to Oregon Growers Association officials and representatives of the larger packing corporations, vary between 22,000,000 and 27,000,000 pounds. Douglas County's yield is placed by conservative estimates at approximately 9,000,000 pounds.

AIRCRAFT TENDER FLAGSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, commanding the air force of the Atlantic fleet, will have the new aircraft tender Wright as his flagship about October 1, it was announced yesterday.

Woolno=Corsets

SIMPLE IN DESIGN, EFFECTIVE, EASY TO THE WEARER, LAST A LONG TIME.

The fundamental ideas governing the design and making of Woolno-Corsets have stood the test for fourteen years and is one of the chief guarantees of satisfaction.

They Stand—
The Style Test
The Tub Test
The Value Test

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In Canada, the U. S. A., British Isles, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, India, etc. Enquiries and description or samples of required products would be much appreciated.

WOOLNOUGH CORSETTIERS
396 Yonge St. TORONTO, CANADA



SALES TAX PLAN SUBSTITUTE URGED

Business Organizations Seek to Have Revenue Program of Administration Put Aside—Senator Smoot to Force Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business organizations representing more than 100,000 leading firms in the United States, with 5,000,000 employees, initiated a determined campaign yesterday in support of the sales tax bill put forward by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, as a substitute for the Administration's revenue program. At a hearing granted a delegation of 50 representatives of such organizations as the National Manufacturers Association and the Chambers of Commerce and the Association of Motion Picture Industry, Senator Smoot declared that he would force the Senate Finance Committee to vote on his bill before it concludes framing taxing legislation. If the committee refuse to go on record in favor of substituting his taxation plan for that of the Administration, Senator Smoot announced that he would endeavor to force a vote on it in the Senate.

Representatives of the business concerns appeared before members of the Finance Committee to urge repeal of the special discriminatory war taxes on many lines of business and the substitution of a flat tax on all finished commodities sold or leased by manufacturers, producers or importers. They were headed by J. E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. No specific rate for this manufacturers' tax was proposed formally, but discussion revolved around a maximum of 3 per cent.

The program endorsed represents substantially the proposals of Senator Smoot. According to Saul Rogers, representing the Association of Motion Picture Industry, the House tax bill "ignored the poor man's side of the tax question" and was "merely a rehash of the present tax system," which he urged should be abolished and a new and more simplified one such as the Smoot plan adopted in its stead.

Manufacturers' Program
The main features of the program sponsored by the manufacturers are as follows:

Enactment of the new general manufacturers' tax.
Retention of present income taxes on individuals, with revision of surtaxes.
Retention of present income tax of 10 per cent on corporations.

Retention of present income tax on income, dividends and oleomargarine.
Retention of existing inheritance taxes.
The decision of the manufacturers was set forth in the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we support the principles of taxation proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah, and further, that we approve the definition of the manufacturers' tax in language as follows:

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon every commodity manufactured, produced or imported, when sold, leased or licensed for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, a tax equivalent to (rate not specified) per cent of the price for which such commodity is sold, leased or licensed; such tax to be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer."

Public Support Looked For
Spokesmen for the conference explained that the proposed tax is not a general sales tax, inasmuch as it does not bear on retail or middlemen's sales. It would be imposed at only one point in the process of production, that is, when the manufacturing process is completed, consequently the tax could not be pyramided, or passed on in expanded form. The manufacturers expect general public support of the program on the grounds that it is comparatively simple, bears on all manufacturers uniformly, is not so difficult of collection as many taxes which it would supplant, and is a substitute for the existing "nuisance taxes."

The program would involve the repeal of all levies not classed as individual or corporation income taxes, inheritance taxes and special taxes on tobacco, narcotics and oleomargarine. Senator Smoot's program provides for revenue from a new customs tariff measure, but this was not discussed yesterday by the manufacturers.

The conference yesterday was the outgrowth of an informal meeting of manufacturers held in New York last Friday, at which a general call was sent out for the Washington meeting.

Freight Tax Cut by Half
Senate Finance Committee Also Repeals Tax on Pipe Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The most important action taken by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in revising the Fordney revenue bill was in reducing by 50 per cent the taxes on transportation and freight. Instead of repealing the transportation taxes on January 1, 1922, as recommended by the House bill, the committee ordered them abolished on January 1, 1923.

The committee voted to restore entirely the tax on pipe lines and express packages. It also approved the House rate on cereal beverages and other soft drinks.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, announced after the meet-

ing yesterday afternoon that progress had been made in adjusting the excise taxes and that he was still of the opinion that the committee would complete its task tomorrow.

All sporting goods will be taxed 5 per cent, Senator Penrose announced. The committee restored all the items eliminated by the House, such as baseball, football and basket ball outfits, states and snowshoes, which now pay a tax of 10 per cent under existing law.

Candy Tax Reduced
The House reduced the candy tax from 5 to 3 per cent. The Finance Committee agreed upon this tax with a proviso that candy sold at a wholesale price of more than 40 cents a pound shall bear a 10 per cent tax.

In the case of yachts and motor boats, the committee restored the former rate of 10 per cent which the House had reduced to 5 per cent.

The license tax, however, will be eliminated on yachts of less than five tons net weight and 32 feet in length, as provided in the House bill.

Works of art will be taxed 10 per cent, the House having fixed the rate at 5 per cent.

In the case of perfumes and cosmetics, the Finance Committee recommended that a tax of 4 per cent be made in lieu of the tax on the retail selling price, while a 2 per cent levy of the same character is recommended for patent medicines.

In framing the tax bill the Finance Committee was informed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, that it could rely "safely" upon the estimate of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of \$350,000,000, as the total reduction in government expenditures during the current fiscal year. Detailed figures submitted by General Dawes, however, showed an estimated saving of \$305,000,000.

Committee Dissatisfied
"In connection with the \$45,000,000 additional reduction which must be secured to bring the amount to \$350,000,000," stated General Dawes, "it will be noted that no estimate is made of any reduction in the Navy Department."

His estimate of \$305,000,000 was apportioned as follows: War Department, \$60,000,000; Shipping Board, \$100,000,000; Railroad Administration, \$50,000,000; veterans' bureau, \$37,500,000; miscellaneous, \$18,500,000.

The committee expressed dissatisfaction over General Dawes' figures, members pointing out that he had failed to include estimates for the Department of Agriculture and other branches of the government.

As a result, Senator Penrose called upon him for more detailed and specific information, to guide them in estimating how much revenue actually must be raised in the tax bill.

Late Taxes Collected
Few Cases at Fraud Uncovered in Revenue Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A special campaign for delinquent and miscellaneous taxes was undertaken by the Internal Revenue Commissioner recently, as a result of which approximately \$12,000,000 was collected, it was stated yesterday.

Special attention was given to the collection of returns of the manufacturers' excise tax (the so-called luxury tax), the tax on soft drinks and the transportation, jewelry, admission and insurance taxes, on which monthly returns are required.

David H. Blair, Internal Revenue Commissioner, said concerning the results of the drive that they "were eminently satisfactory." Prior to government investigation hundreds of amended returns showing additional taxes due were filed. Few attempts at deliberate fraud were discovered.

It is recognized that in the making of monthly returns mistakes are apt to occur, and where there is an honest error on the part of the taxpayer no penalty accrues.

"While, from the preliminary report, it is believed such action will be necessary only in isolated cases, evidences of fraud discovered in the final checking up of returns will be followed by prosecution."

"In this connection tax dodgers may take warning by the jail sentences recently imposed on Joseph Schwartz and Harry Sultzer, fur manufacturers, of New York City."

"Schwartz and Sultzer were indicted for knowingly and willfully refusing to account for and pay over to the Collector of Internal Revenue the excise tax on articles manufactured by them. Investigation by the bureau showed they had incurred in 1919 a tax liability of \$1447 and in 1920 a tax liability of \$9991. Both men pleaded guilty and were fined \$100 each and sentenced to 30 days in the Tombs."

"In similar cases of deliberate fraud it will be the policy of the bureau to urge the imposition of extreme penalties. This is the only course possible in justice to the man who honestly pays his share of the common cost of the government."

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine, News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Although returns are not complete the vote on the three proposed state constitutional amendments indicates that the absent voting proposal was endorsed. The proposal to authorize the transfer of the remainder of the \$10,000,000 bond issue for state highways, an amount estimated at \$2,500,000, to state-aid highways, it is believed, was defeated, as well as the proposal to pay a bonus to veterans of the war with Spain.

FRUIT SHIPMENT IS NOW QUICKER

New Train Arrangements Enable Perishable Products to Reach Eastern Markets in Better Condition—Saying Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The time for fruit and vegetable shipments from California to Chicago has been reduced 26 hours by faster schedules, rights of way, and better movement of trains, according to an announcement by C. J. McDonald, general agent for perishable freight for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This saving in time means a saving of about 35 per cent in fruit and vegetable crop values, according to shipper here. Discussing the matter, Mr. McDonald said:

"The quicker the time that can be made with fruit and vegetables in transit, the better the condition of the shipments on reaching the eastern markets and the greater return to the growers. Every effort is being made by the railroad officials to cooperate with the growers and provide the best transportation facilities possible. Many improvements have been made in icing facilities by the Pacific Fruit Express Company, which provides the refrigerator cars and handles the perishable fruit shipments for the Southern Pacific Company, and this has been a factor in making the faster schedules possible."

Northern Shipments
"The time for vegetable and green fruit blocks from Roseville to Chicago, through Ogden, has been reduced 26 hours, the trains now making the trip in 154 hours. The Ogden fruit blocks principally handle the deciduous fruits from northern California and Oregon—peaches, plums, pears, apricots, and grapes and cantaloupes."

"The time for the Brawley melon blocks, which handle the Imperial Valley cantaloupe shipments, has been reduced 15 hours to Chicago and seven hours to El Paso, it now taking 153 hours to Chicago and 50 hours to El Paso. From May 27 until the end of the Imperial Valley cantaloupe season, the last of July, the Southern Pacific Company moved 159 cantaloupe trains out of Imperial Valley without a single train being behind time on arrival at Southern Pacific terminal points."

"The Colton vegetable blocks, which principally handle vegetables and deciduous fruits from southern California, Los Angeles territory, now have a 154-hour schedule to Chicago, a reduction of 35 hours, and a 53-hour schedule to El Paso, a reduction of 12 hours. During the month of July, 26 of these trains were moved by the Southern Pacific Company with every train on time on reaching Southern Pacific terminal points."

Further Gains
"The schedule for Turlock melon blocks to Chicago has been reduced 12 hours, it now taking only 168 hours to that city. These trains handle cantaloupes, casabas and honeydew melons from the Turlock district."

"The Yuma vegetable blocks now reach Chicago in 141 hours, while last year the schedule was 170 hours. This is a reduction of 29 hours. These blocks handle Imperial Valley and Coachella Valley vegetables, and fruit from the San Diego district."

"Quick service is being provided Oregon fruit shippers, trains being operated from Roseburg, Oregon, to Roseville, California, in 48 hours. The Oregon cars are quickly re-loaded at Roseville and placed in the fruit block, which moves every few hours."

"Other fruit and vegetable blocks are as follows: Colton orange blocks handling oranges, lemons and grapefruit from southern California; Los Angeles territory; banana extras, handling bananas taken from steamers at New Orleans to western distribution points; Los Angeles-Roseville orange blocks, handling citrus fruit from southern California through Roseville for distribution to all points east and north; Arizona eastern melon blocks, handling cantaloupes grown in the Salt River Valley of Arizona."

**ARMENIANS URGE
THE LEAGUE TO ACT**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts, News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Armenian National Union of America, the headquarters of which are in Boston, has sent the following cablegram to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland: "The Armenian National Union of America, in council assembled, in the name of the Armenians in the United States and Canada, urges the League of Nations to consider, during the present session, the case of Armenia. It respectfully calls attention to the fact that delay in this settlement has already cost great loss of life and widespread misery. Further delay could result in increased disaster. The life of the Armenian nation and the honor of the Allies alike are involved."

**MANITOBA'S SCHOOL
FACILITIES IMPROVE**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The rapidly growing population of Manitoba, and particularly the city of Winnipeg, has made it necessary to provide increased educational facilities, with the result that both the provincial and civic governments have embarked upon ambitious educational undertakings. The provincial government is seeking to it that in the rural districts school houses are being erected in newly

populated areas. It has overcome last year's shortage of teachers by the scheme of opening extra training schools—this summer, so that several hundred additional instructors are available for the new term which has just opened.

The government is gradually penetrating the hitherto isolated Mennonite districts, and the result of its policy to establish English schools in these areas, where only a short time ago English was a strange language, is seen in the many schoolhouses which have been erected. The government recently reiterated its determination to Canadianize the districts, and with this in view, they again warned the Mennonites that they would have to obey the school attendance law, which they had been violating by refusing to allow their children to attend the English schools. Now that a certain section of the Mennonite inhabitants are preparing to depart from Canada to lands where, they say, they will be permitted to give instruction in their own language, prospects are bright that the operation of the School Attendance Act will not be retarded in future.

I. W. W. ACTIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Evidence Submitted of Their Efforts to Gain Control of Shipping Through Seamen's Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Industrial Workers of the World have invaded San Francisco in an effort to establish their radical organization here and to destroy the local unions of the International Seamen's Union of America. This charge, with documentary evidence supporting it, was laid before officials of the seamen's union, at a secret meeting, by Andrew J. Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union. Mr. Furuseth, who always has been opposed to the radical element in the unions, and who has been favorably regarded by shipping interests here, also laid his evidence before the police department, and before the federal authorities.

Complete information was brought here by the information of the seamen to the names of the men leading the I. W. W.'s movement in San Francisco, who said:

"Members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and other persons with radical beliefs, are seeking to gain control of the marine workers in San Francisco, to destroy the Seamen's Union of America, and to enroll its membership under their own red flag. They are seeking to do these things through the formation of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, which is diametrically opposed to the American Federation of Labor and is constantly fighting all international and federal unions affiliated with the American Federation."

"Complete and accurate information as to this radical organization, its objects, its organizers, its officials, its members, and its financial condition, are in my possession and have been given to the responsible heads of the police department and to federal authorities, as well as to the officers and members of the International Seamen's Union. I shall exert every power at my command to destroy this 'red' invasion or organized labor."

It is reliably reported that Mr. Furuseth gave to the officials of the union the names of a number of prominent members of that organization who have been active in the formation of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, and have been secretly at work to procure the membership of the International Seamen's Union. The information furnished by Mr. Furuseth to the police is believed to be the first that department has had of the new activities of the I. W. W. among the workers in San Francisco.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED NOW THAN IN 1914

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Those who are disturbed over the 5,735,000 unemployed of today overlook that in 1914 there were 7,000,000 out of work, a larger percentage of whom were men and actual bread winners than in the present unemployed, Secretary Davis said yesterday in a statement.

Declaring that the country has just passed through a period when every effort was made to induce women and or salaries before they were sent starving Europe," Mr. Davis said that present unemployment figures include great numbers of persons upon whose earnings no one actually is dependent.

"While we have our unemployed, let us not forget the 12,000,000 who are still at work," the statement said. "A further encouraging fact is that \$500,000,000 is now available about the country in the form of bonds already issued or appropriated by the state, county and municipal governments for public works. Undoubtedly this will be organized intelligently."

Positive signs of business recovery have been furnished by the commissioner of labor statistics, Secretary Davis declared.

TEXTILE WORKERS' PLANS
NEW YORK, New York—The United Textile Workers of America, at its annual convention yesterday, voted to conduct a national campaign for a 44-hour week in places where the 48-hour week now prevails. In Canada and in some southern states, where a 50 and 52-hour week now obtain, an effort will be made for a 48-hour week.

"Say it with Flowers"
From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

IMPORT PERMITS TO BE RESTRICTED

Gap in Prohibition Enforcement, Which Has Allowed Thousands of Gallons of Liquor Entrance Monthly, to Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the most troublesome gaps in prohibition enforcement, one which is resulting in the importation of thousands of gallons of liquor monthly into the United States, is to be closed shortly by the promulgation of rules restricting the issuing of permits for importation. The announcement has been made by federal prohibition officials that the new rules are already before Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, awaiting his approval, and will in all probability be made public within the next two weeks.

Both prohibition enforcement and customs authorities have been loath to assume responsibility for the enormous increase noted during the last seven months in the amount of alcoholic liquor imported from foreign countries. Under the section of the oldest act having to do with enforcement, the Federal Prohibition Commission is given the right to issue permits for the purchase of liquor abroad, which must be recognized by the customs authorities as guaranteeing the entry of the amounts named in them. Critics of customs officials for alleged lack of cooperation with prohibition authorities, resulting in a flood of imported liquor, are refuted by an analysis of the situation as given by a customs official here.

Permits Are Blamed
"Under the law," he said, "we are compelled to recognize the permits issued by the prohibition unit. Of course if we saw fit, we could question the issuance of some of the permits, but that is not our business. We are sometimes astounded that the prohibition officials issue permits for such large quantities of liquor."

Official statistics fully bear out intimations that an amount of liquor far in excess of what could be logically prescribed for medicinal purposes, the only legitimate use to which it can be put under the prohibition enforcement act, has been imported every month since January, and that the practice of importing liquor for wholesale distribution is increasing at an alarming rate. During the first seven months of the present year a total of 111,592 gallons of whiskey was brought into American ports, as compared with 38,845 gallons in the same period of 1920. In addition a total of 23,794 cases of champagne was imported, as compared with 1120 cases from January to August of 1920, while there has also been a tremendous increase in the importation of still wines.

Charges have been made that this increase is due in part to laxity of enforcement officials under the former Administration but the figures show that there has been no decrease under the new regime. In July, 51,400 gallons of whiskey and 2006 cases of champagne were imported, the largest amount for any month since January.

It is not a question of party politics or of administration, according to officials in charge of the problem, but simply of machinery for enforcement of the existing regulations, and the filling in of gaps in these regulations which permit what amounts to nullification of the law, by those adroit enough to accomplish it.

Authority With Commission
It has become increasingly evident that responsibility for such a state of affairs must be centered, if it is to be remedied, and there has been a tendency among certain prohibition forces to look to the source of the permits, the Federal Prohibition Commission, to stop the laxity in permit issuance, and the abuse by which permits are used to bring in liquor, not only for medicinal use, but obviously for wholesale consumption.

Prohibition officials here, commenting on the state of affairs induced by too liberal use of the permit privilege, intimated that the remedy would have to be legislative, rather than executive, and that under the present regulations they did not have the authority to refuse permits for liquor when it was represented that it was to be used for medicinal or sacramental purposes. They look to the Willis Campbell anti-beer bill for a remedy, a section of which gives the Prohibition Commissioner the right to stop the importation of wines or spirituous liquors whenever he thinks there is enough in the country to care for legitimate uses.

The need for immediate action, however, led to the preparation by the federal prohibition office of the regulations which are now in the hands of Secretary Mellon. These new regulations, it is understood, are directed toward safeguarding the use of liquor

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Rib Lamb Chops, 45¢ lb.
Fresh Boiled Lobsters, 45¢ lb.
OTHER STORES
Arlington—Winchester—Lexington

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"
Hobbsworth & Son
SOUTH BEND, IND.

IMPORTED UNDER PERMITS, AND WILL PROHIBIT THE ISSUING OF PERMITS TO WHOLESALE

"By issuing such permits only to retail druggists," said one official, in discussing the proposed regulations, "we expect to see that the liquor imported is not diverted from legitimate purposes. This ought materially to reduce the amount of whisky coming from abroad."

OPEN SHOP POLICY GOES INTO EFFECT

All Trades Expected to Be Busy in Chicago, Except Possibly Carpenters and Plumbers Following on Landis Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the refusal of Judge K. M. Landis to reconsider his decision in the building industry wage question, builders, mechanics and laborers are returning to work and every trade is expected to be back on the job this morning, with the possible exception of carpenters and plumbers.

The open shop policy adopted by employers' associations against unions that refuse to abide by Judge Landis' decision will go into effect today. The plumbers' union has voted to abide by the decision as a whole, but William Curran, business agent for the union, said that he would have a difficult time getting some of the men back.

"About half of our men are out," he said, "but I explained to them that Judge Landis will not grant a rehearing until we go back, and I think most of them will return."

The layers, whose wages were cut from \$1.25 to \$1.12 1/2 per hour, met and voted unanimously to return to work for the scale and under the conditions laid down by the arbiter, pending a rehearing. Bricklayers, ironworkers, gasfitters, cement finishers, machinery movers and hoisting engineers, members of whose unions were walked out, also voted to return to work following the ultimatum issued by the Employers Association if the men were not back at work within 48 hours an open shop would be declared.

Both Building Construction Employers Association and the Associated Builders have notified their members to employ any carpenters they can get at \$1 an hour. Under the uniform agreement it is understood that union and non-union will work together on the same jobs.

"Many of the carpenters are willing to work for \$1 per hour, but their officials will not let them," said William Schlake, president of the Associated Builders. "We are through with them."

COURT SAYS SOVIET HAS RIGHT TO SUE

NEW YORK, New York—A decision holding that the Russian Soviet Government has a right to sue in American courts to recover property stolen here was handed down yesterday by Justice McAvoy of the State Supreme Court.

The case was that of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic against Jacques R. Cibrario, who was recently indicted for the larceny of \$890,000 of the Soviet's funds. He is now out on \$10,000 bail awaiting trial and an injunction was granted restraining him from disposing of Soviet funds.

The decision says that the question of the Soviet's existence as proprietor of the money is one of fact and justifiable in common courts unless an earlier order of government claims the money. Cibrario, the decision says, recognized the Soviet Government by contracting with its committee on public instruction to buy films in this country and is debarred from setting up the claim that the Soviet has no right to sue him.

As to the international status of the Soviet, the decision says: "The ancient order, until the Chief Executive speaks, remains unaltered, and courts of justice must consider the sovereign power of Russia as still subsisting in the former régime, whether the Tsarist or the First Revolutionary or Kerensky Government."

THEATRICAL BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE
Eves. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
The Light Opera Sensation
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA COMEDIAN
MITZI Lady Billy
Nights and Sat. Mats., 50c to \$2.50
Pop. Wed. Mats., Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

ST. JAMES
TONIGHT 8:15 MAT. TOMORROW 2:15
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY, IN
CLARENCE
BY
BOOTH TARKINGTON
With WALTER GILBERT and LEONA POWERS
Prices Mats. 27c to 95c—Eves. 27c to \$1.00

NEW YORK
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Best Seats 27c to \$1.00, Daily

WALK-OVER
Shoes for Men and Women
of Most and Latest
Kehm's Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
20 E. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF PROHIBITION ASKED

Strong Expression of Sentiment for Enforcement Sought in South Dakota, to Defeat the Propaganda of the Wets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MITCHELL, South Dakota—H. C. Dawes, superintendent of the South Dakota Anti-Saloon League, expressed the opinion, based upon reports he has received from enforcement officers in different parts of the state, that there is need for a strong expression of sentiment of law enforcement throughout the state by the friends and supporters of good citizenship. Superintendent Dawes said:

"It is a well-known fact that the opponents of decency are always free to express themselves in condemnation of the officer who is inclined to do his duty and make an attempt to enforce the laws, but the man who is counted as a good citizen and in favor of obedience of law, rarely says anything in commendation publicly, or in defense of the good work the officials are doing."

"Why should a man who has sworn to uphold the laws be left to battle alone and no voice lifted openly in his defense?"

"There is a widespread and systematic effort to create a sentiment of criticism of the law-enforcement forces, and to belittle the work that they are doing. The effect of this propaganda is, and is intended to be, that the unthinking believe that the law is openly and flagrantly violated at will, and that public sentiment is rather opposed to violators being punished, and more especially that the prohibition measure is failing to accomplish the purpose for which it was passed. If this condition is true in any community it is because the respectable citizens in that locality are not getting behind their state's attorney and sheriff and expressing their demand for, or approval of law enforcement."

"If the prohibition law in South Dakota, or in the United States, fails to prohibit, it is largely due to this shrinking of responsibility by the law-abiding, law-respecting, more than to any other reason. The officers entrusted with the enforcement of the laws will, in almost every case, do their sworn duty to the best of their ability and if there is no indication of interest in their well-doing by those from whom they have every right to expect earnest moral support, this duty will not be faithfully and energetically performed as it should be."

"The good citizens of South Dakota cannot afford to allow a feeling of apathy to overcome them. The battle is not won. To fail to make prohibition prohibit can result only in disrespect of all law, and a condition wholly unworthy a self-respecting people. As Attorney-General Daugherty has well said, 'The government will endure on the rock of law enforcement or it will perish in the quicksands of lawlessness.'"

The Home Beautiful

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is modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of Interior Decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

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CLOTHES
FOR MEN
IN
DAYTON

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LUDLOW AT FOURTH
DAYTON, O.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Kirkwood's Performing Golf Ball

That another player's ball is in direct line of one of Joseph H. Kirkwood's putts, bothers the open golf champion of Australia not at all. He proved this recently at an exhibition of trick shots on a country club course near Boston. "Just like going in the back door," was one onlooker's astonished comment when, obedient to a peculiar tap of the golfer's iron, the little white ball darted forward a few feet, then curved swiftly around the opposition sphere and dropped into the hole. Next Mr. Kirkwood put his ball over his opponent's and into the hole in two hops. He set eight in a row and lofted them one at a time over the other into the cup without a miss. With two balls balanced on top of a third, he made a clean drive of any one of the three that an onlooker might name, the other two balls not stirring from the spot. Then he sent the ball 175 yards with the putter.

After a while the gallery began to wonder whether Mr. Kirkwood really could "top" a ball, and some one said so. He tied, took a full swing, and the ball rolled less than 10 feet. This emboldened a spectator to offer his watch as a test, and the ball sailed off neatly, after the golfer had solemnly expressed some concern for his brassery in case he should happen to "take a little turn."

Washington Arms in Ripon

Attention has just been drawn by a Washington correspondent to a window in the north side of the nave of Ripon Minster. The design in very beautiful colored glass is elaborate and intricate, for it contains no less than 15 quarterings representing various alliances into which members of the Norton family (well known locally) entered in bygone years.

"A fact of interest to Americans," said Canon Solloway, "is that among these coats of arms is that of the Washington family; in spite of the thousands of visitors to our minster from the United States, I do not think this has ever been noted before. It certainly would hardly be apparent to a casual observer. And yet there it is; the field, you will notice is white, and in the upper part are three red, five-pointed stars, below which are two red bars.

"It is strange," continued the canon, "that this fine example of the Washington arms should have escaped notice. I am told that some Americans are skeptical as to the heraldic genius of their national flag, yet any doubter might be convinced when standing before Ripon window. This coat of arms is identical in every way with those at Brighton and Sulgrave, and the people of Ripon should be proud that in their beloved minster is commemorated the fact of an alliance between the local family of Norton and that of the first President of the United States."

A Coat in Record Time

Sir Richard Throckmorton is the possessor of a coat, the like of which is perhaps unknown. It was made for his great-uncle, 110 years ago. At 5 o'clock on the morning of June 23 the wool was shorn from the backs of two South Down sheep; at a quarter past 6 o'clock in the evening Sir Richard's great-uncle was sitting down to dinner in a coat made from that wool. The wool, in less than 14 hours had been washed, carded, spun, roven, spun, and woven into cloth; which in turn was scoured, pulled, tensed, raised, sheared, dyed, and dressed. The tailors set to work, and made up the finished damson colored cloth with such rapidity that great-uncle John received his coat from their hands at 15 minutes after six.

Deflated Balloons

In the opinion of a French expert in aeronautics, the future of dirigible balloons lies in successfully solving the employment of vacuum as a floating power. "Lighter than air" practical experimenting has been, for years, along the line of using gases lighter than the atmosphere. It, however, (as has been long known, of course) a light envelope incasing a partial vacuum could be arrived at, strong enough so that the terrific outside pressure of the atmosphere were resisted, the balloon would then possess an excess of buoyancy, and the present cost of inflatable material would be largely eliminated. At the present moment two Italian engineers are

conducting negotiations and experiments with the French Government on the basis of new inventions, on the vacuum theory. The perfection of deflation, as ever against inflation, would indeed revolutionize flying; the world awaits with interest the result of the experiments in France.

Suppressing a Squeak

Recently it has been discovered at Macclesfield, in England, that a brake-block on a cart must not by virtue of an old law be allowed to squeak. A quarry-owner was summoned for allowing a cart to be driven without an appliance for lessening the noise caused by the brakes, and though he pleaded that the cart did not make as much noise as many motor-cars, he had to pay the costs of the prosecution. Macclesfield is a town where they make silk; will they some day discover that there is an ancient law forbidding silk to rustle?

THE SOURCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. A short walk from the crossroads, along a winding lane, brought me to a dip and a piece of sloping wayside turf, at the foot of which was a triangular basin of water. An insignificant spot, to say the least. One, indeed, which I might have passed without giving it a thought, had I not been aware of its vital importance in my own career. Far removed from the noisy world, a gentler spot for the first halting steps of the river on its long and leisurely journey to the Atlantic could not be imagined.

The water in the basin was crystal clear and about six inches deep. There was an angle formed by the meeting of boundary walls of an adjoining farm, and welcome shade was provided by overhanging ash and beech trees, the trunks of which had been freely carved by pocket knives. All about there were lowly growths like briar and goldenrod.

At the water level was a small opening through which the waters passed momentarily out of view. By climbing the wall I could see the rivulet preparing to gather strength and breathing space for its tremendous journey ahead. There was a little fall into a small pond, and yet another fall, until the required momentum had been gained to carry the stream bravely along into the wide world.

It was the first time I had stood beside the source of the river which had been familiar to me from childhood. It had flowed by my home town, but for all that long period the river had been to me little more than a stream of pleasure, on which I used to row and in which I used to swim on summer days. But now I came to think of it, neither I nor any of the townspeople I knew ever took more than a perfunctory interest in it; save when it threatened in hot, dry years to quit its bed and disappear somewhere in the atmosphere. Then, of course, we used to speculate in a lively way as to how its threatened capers might affect the town, or what the people of the town lower down were doing about the situation, or how the low water would affect the shipping near the mouth. But nobody, and least of all myself, ever gave more than a passing thought to the spot in the distant hills whence it came or wasted any sentiment upon it.

But now, chance had led me to the springs of my home-town river. To my surprise I was conscious of a singular sense of possession, of having discovered a treasure that was much more to me than the mile or two of water that I could see from my attic window. The river, too, took on a new and quaint meaning. Those drops just bubbling up from the spring might be thought of as little drops of life, of the life that serves me in my morning tub, help to float my canoe or even to fill the tumbler beside me at meals. Those other drops spilling over the waterfalls might turn the wheel of the old sawmill a little higher up stream from where I lived, or actually find their way from my garden hose to my spinach and cabbages, or, falling that perfect some useful service for my neighbors. Service! That was the word that applied to these insignificant waters that were now going gayly forth toward the haunts of men before they came within sound of the deep diapason of the sea.

Bending down, I pressed the long grasses aside, and brought to view the riv flowing within its tiny cleft. It's voice just then was the faintest of tinkles, in which I thought I detected a note of childlike happiness. Then as I followed it along its course, it seemed that its tinkling changed to prattling, and at times to a chorus as other rills joined the major stream. An hour or more had passed, and still I was tramping along on my journey of discovery by its midge bed, noting the almost imperceptible ups and downs which already began to check its path, and the unflagging courage by which it surmounted its amusing trials. The stream appeared to have become conscious of distinct though unobtrusive tasks which it must perform. At times it watered the roots of a gnarled overhanging tree, at others it provided a home for tiny fish, and again its smooth surface was a playing ground over which glided odd-looking insects.

Almost before I realized it, however, the tinkling rill had expanded and passed out into the open in full sight of a highway. Soon it was rippling over a clear, gravelly bed, gathering momentum with each yard, until its voice was heard clear and musical as it flowed under a pretty rustic footbridge.

And so on and on until at last it had passed from its childhood into the importance of a full-grown river. Another fifty miles, and I knew it would be flowing by my lawn which ran, a broad patch of luscious green, to meet it.

Happily I should be there to see it!

OUT OF LONDON INTO SURREY

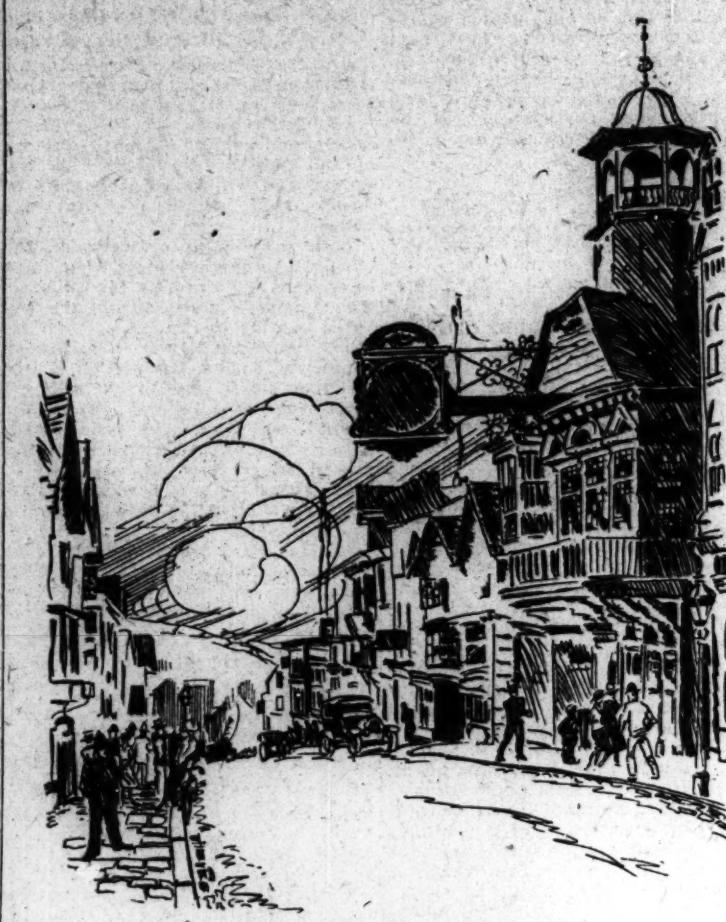
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Years ago you could take train into Surrey, tramp 20-odd miles among its manifold beauties, and take train home again in the evening. Today you may dispense with both railway and footway, and by means of a public char-a-bancs drive through 90-odd miles of some of the loveliest scenery England can show, along a route laden with memories of Saxon kings, of poets like Tennyson and Kipling.

So Kipling sang, and Merrow Down retains its ancient beauty and its charm. Your way runs past West Horsley, where Carew Raleigh, son of the great Sir Walter, had an estate, through an avenue of trees overhanging which is Merrow, close to Merrow Down.

There runs a road by Merrow Down—A grassy track today it is—An hour out of Guildford town.

Above the river Way it lies. Here, when they heard the horse bells ring. The ancient Britons dressed and rode To watch the dark Phœnicians bring Their goods along the Western Road. And here, or hereabouts, they met To hold their racy talks and such—To harter beads for Whitby jet.

And tin for gay shell torques and such.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

High Street, Guildford

natural scientists like Tyndall and Grant Allen, or of that supreme nature-lover, Richard Jefferies. All in a day, and at your complete ease.

You start from beneath the shadow of Westminster Abbey, and in a few moments you are whirling through Chertsey, where Carlyle lived, crossing the Thames at Putney, and sweeping over the heath where Linnaeus, seeing the flaming gorse for the first time, went down on his knees and thanked God for having created a plant of such wondrous beauty. Dropping through the woodland of Wimbledon Common into Kingston Vale, and climbing Kingston Hill past the house—Eastcote—where Field Marshal Earl Haig lives, you are soon in the historic town of Kingston-on-Thames. In the market place you will notice the ancient stone on which Edward the Elder and six other Saxon kings were crowned.

The route is once more beside the Thames, with a glimpse of Hampton Court across the water, and in a few miles you reach Esher where, just short of the green, is a "traveler's nest" set up in the old road ways. The road now runs past Claremont, the estate bought by Olive, who built the house which afterward became the retreat of the French monarch who left his native shores as Louis Philippe landed in England as "Mr. Smith." Just before crossing the river Mole you see the beautiful cottage which was once the home of Matthew Arnold, and the route now lies through the beautiful pine woods and across the commons that distinguish Surrey, and through Ripley, where the sea captain of Nelson's day used to put up. Then the char-a-bancs, with 23 miles behind it, pulls up at Guildford, beautifully situated in a dip of the chalk hills, through which flows the river Wey.

Days could be spent in examining its ancient castle and churches, or in walks in the neighborhood, but the motor horn calls "Forward," and soon you are speeding into Godalming. If time allows, drop for a minute into the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and note the monument to General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia. Your way then lies past the old hammer ponds of Thursley, relics of Surrey's iron-smelting days, and so, with the famous Hogs Back on the right, up and up to the more famous Punchbowl at Hindhead.

You came and looked, and loved the view. Long-known and loved by me; Grey Sussex fading into blue With one grey glimpse of sea.

wrote Tennyson, who lived not far away, at Aldworth. The praise of Hindhead was first sung by Professor Tyndall, who declared it to be the next best place to the Bel Alps, and where he settled others came: Grant Allen, the Whympers of Alpine fame, Conan Doyle, Richard le Gallienne, Bernard Shaw, Walter Crane (who painted the sign of the "Fox and the Pelican" inn), and George Eliot, who wrote "Middlemarch" there.

You quit the old Portsmouth coaching road, and your way now lies through picturesque old Haslemere, where H. G. Wells has occasionally resided. Then you go back again through Godalming to Guildford. The chauffeur now has his eye on London, but it is a good 30 miles off, and there is much of beauty to be seen on the way. The char-a-bancs traverses a string of old-world villages on the ridge of the North Downs, the first of

ing the highway, and over a many-arched bridge of the river Mole into Leatherhead, where John Wesley preached. Beyond Leatherhead the route lies through the countryside that Richard Jefferies described in "Nature Near London," and away to Telegraph Hill, where in pre-electric days there stood a semaphore station connecting Portsmouth and London. The light is fading in the west; you take a last look at the far hills of Surrey, and then settle down comfortably in your seat, to dream of the beauties of the day until the chiming of Big Ben tells you that you are at home again. Ninety miles, and you have discovered the heart of Surrey.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Dots for Uncertainty

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I had the pleasure of reading a very capable and friendly review of my husband's book, "The Dots . . ." in the issue of July 27 of your journal. Could you tell your reviewer, or put me in communication with him, how much I like it, and give him my explanation of the point he raises, I fancy in fun; i. e., the dots so freely used in his texture? I use them, too, I write novels—"Violet Hunt," my maiden name.

I think they are, unless too frequently used, an indication of uncertainty, of a thought too misty, or a gesture too sketchy, to be fully carried out, an arrested action or thought, a suggestion of mild suspense. . . . such as I feel in trying to communicate to you and your reviewer. Of course, in "Thus to Revisit . . ." the sentence of Hamlet's father's ghost is not finished (. . . the glimpse of the "ghost"). . . . suspicion your reviewer knows that, but if he doesn't! I chose an earlier title for one of my husband's books, "Ladies Whose Bright Eyes . . ." (vain influence and judge the prize). Milton's description of a tournament. (Signed) VIOLET MADOX HUEFFER, Kensington W., England, August 25, 1931.

New Use for Banana Fiber

Samples of hand-woven cloth made in East Africa from banana fiber have been brought to Australia by Captain Hydahl, and growers on the northern rivers of this State have become interested in the possibilities of utilizing the by-product of the banana industry. Several grades of banana fiber have been prepared and Captain Hydahl believes that portions can be used in the manufacture of artificial silk. Experiments are being made to ascertain the commercial value of banana by-products in the manufacture of cloth, silk, rope, twine, and paper.

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PHILIPPA AND THE BIRDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. If I have said in another place that her newly bobbed hair was Philippa's greatest enthusiasm I apologise. Most certainly and unaccountably I forgot the birds, and the birds are ever with us. A few years ago, although she would have graciously admitted that she knew a little about the English birds of the island, having been brought up on them so to speak, it is quite certain that the slightest cross-examination would have revealed the fact that she knew practically nothing at all about the North American ones, and might, if the occasion had been unpropitious, have gone so far as to say with some hauteur that there weren't any worth her notice, because there were neither skylarks nor nightingales among them. In fact she might have been tempted into almost any of the stock sayings of British ornithological ignorance, because Philippa, with all her modesty, is still very English and very vehement, although she is firmly convinced that she has grown out of both and has put on cosmopolitanism and quietude in their place.

The point, however, is that until about three years ago Philippa's list of Canadian birds consisted of robins—"which really weren't robins at all," you know, but only a kind of thrush"; an occasional bluebird which simply couldn't be overlooked on account of its color; perhaps a flicker which, for the uninitiated, is an almost domestic and very noisy species of woodpecker; yes, and you might add a grackle, which seems to have some of the characteristics but none of the humor of the English starling. It is a poor list; one hardly likes to set it down on paper.

The change really began one day when we resolved by an unanimous vote that in spite of war and enormous prices that we must simply have a pair of good field glasses; they came, we saw, and the birds conquered—Philippa.

Now when I use the family "we" with reference to birds I may perhaps be accused of presuming, because I really am very much on the outside although Philippa acknowledges with some generosity that I am getting a little warmer all the time. Very occasionally and usually without acknowledgment I see strange birds first. I think I know rather more about their habits than she does and I am getting convinced that if I were allowed the use of the glasses sometimes I might nearly catch up to her. But I really have no claim at all to authority. I rarely leave a picnic party for an hour's crawl across a meadow after a rose-breasted grosbeak or a mag-nolia warbler and I am never consumed with desire to swim a mile out into the lake in order to decide what particular kind of duck has just pitched there.

Philippa does these things constantly, or makes gallant attempts at them, and when we get home her usual procedure is to dump the whole picnic kit on the floor and seize her beloved bird books in order to verify her latest captures before their forms and colors are cold in her memory. It is left for me meekly to put the wild flowers in water and the wet bathing suits out to dry and wait patiently for the verdicts.

"I knew it was," she would triumph from the depths of the Chesterfield. By this time I had finished my domestic duties and was engrossed in the latest analysis of Mesopotamian politics, which I hope to understand some day if I persevere. So I answer "knew what was" without looking up. "I knew it must be," Philippa is always most explicit. I give it up in despair and return to Mesopotamia but not to stay there. "Why I knew that gray and black bird with the long tail and the white of its wings was a logger-head shrike—the one that flew down the road in front of us, don't you remember?"

Philippa came very near being disconcerted not very long ago when we went through western Canada because all her bird books were eastern ones, and the western birds: the most inconsiderate way began to develop differences which bid fair to fill the books with question marks instead of triumphant ticks. Fat and aldermanic meadow larks took the place of our svelte ones when we reached the prairie. Hawks, perched on telegraph posts for want of trees, looked bigger and bolder than the kinds we had studied on the tops of Ontario trees, and as for the warblers, finches and sparrows, Philippa said it would take a whole year at least to sort them out, and I believed her.

But now we are back in the east again she has added most of them to her knowledge, fat or thin, and really in one way and another she has a right to a good many. She has seen the golden glitter in the bald eagle's eye

as he swept over our canoe; that was on Campbell Lake at the north end of Vancouver Island when the snow peaks are almost within walking distance. She has followed the clatter of the great pileated woodpecker with his red crest as he flapped across a northern Ontario river where the great pines still stand untouched. Loons, geese and ducks, she has spied their comings and goings in spring and autumn. The warblers and the waders are all her friends, and at a glance she can distinguish between a yellow-bellied flycatcher and a gamboge gutter-snipe.

And so the game goes on; the bird book in spite of its doubtful drawings is already more than half ticked now, next year it will be three-quarters and after that—the deluge. I suppose we shall have to try another country. I shall vote for Mesopotamia.

COUNTRY-HOUSE SEASONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. By an English country house I do not mean the house agent's country house, but a really vast and ancient building, in which you can walk half a mile upstairs and down, a true ancestral home. This being made clear, it should be also clear that the question of warming such a house in winter is, under present circumstances, a serious matter. How can you heat a banquet hall of 1520, with stone floor and walls and a high hanging lamp, and that of Hampton Court? Quite frankly, you do not; you give it up, and live in a corner, preferring dining in the little paneled room 30 feet square to shivering in the state dining room six times its size.

Your visitors consequently also live in different rooms according to the time of year. In the winter the library, the paneled sitting room and the little dining room comprise their quarters, unless they like to retire to the log-log cheerfulness of their own rooms; but it is the part of a good host to warn them to carry some warm wrap to come downstairs in, for the banquet hall is arctic, and the very way to the bathroom lies through a series of beautiful and useless rooms; the passage bedrooms beloved of ancestors who smuggled themselves within their bed curtains and let the world go through their chambers unperturbed.

Yes, January is not the time to appreciate the beauties of a great house. But come again in the summer, and you will find another world. Every room is in use; you dine in state, you sit under the Vandycks in the great drawing-room; you revel in the pictures hung on walls and staircases; you examine the Priests' Chamber, a hiding place contrived behind a panel and cunningly concealed; you enjoy a groping visit to the cellars; you discover (not unassisted) the charms of the roof. Safe behind the battlements you survey the lake and the courtyard; you follow out the complicated ground-plan from above; you discover that the less obvious chimneys have their names cut in stone upon them to avoid mistakes. The view alone is worth the ladder climb and the scramble through the door, four feet by two, and you are glad to take other visitors' children up by way of excuse for your own childishness in enjoying it so much.

And there are so many little things besides that it was too cold to notice last time. The room with the hand-chimney piece is now pleasantly cool; the medals in the case in the White Hall get due attention.

Out of doors, water lilies take the place of rain squalls on the now shrunken surface of the lake, deer browse in the open instead of huddling under trees; roses and magnolias—aye, and wasps—haunt the open windows. Yet the winter visit had its charm, the quick walk for duty's sake, perhaps, ending in the glorious return, glowing and laughing, to the fireside; the winter sun upon the lake, the adventurous plunge from warm bedroom to warm sitting room through the chill stateliness of the great hall.

It is good to have experience of both, and I, for one, will not set August above January; only, they are different, with a difference that those who live in well-heated cities can hardly dream of, and which is here set down for their admiration and astonishment.

THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor. More than three and a half centuries have gone by since, under the patronage of King Edward VI, there was founded the Company of Merchant Adventurers "for the discovery of regions, dominions, islands and places unknown," or, as it later came to be termed—the Muscovy Company, the oldest of those great trading and exploring ventures which came into being in Tudor days. Up to that time exploration had practically ceased at the North Cape.

But the great wonder-dream of the Elizabethan age, the fabled treasures of Cathay, led adventurers into those icy seas in the hope of discovering a northeast passage to the desired lands. Sebastian Cabot was the first governor of the company, and in 1553 its first expedition sailed for the North, consisting of three ships under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor. It met with varying fortunes. Willoughby reached Nova Zembla; Chancellor, having established friendly relations with the inhabitants of the White Sea coast, was invited by the Emperor to Moscow. The account which he brought home of his reception gave a considerable impetus to the Muscovy Company's enterprise, and several more expeditions were dispatched. The last—under Pett and Jackman—sailed in 1580 as far as the Kara Sea, but was on the whole a failure; and as about this time the popular imagination had been fired by the northwest passage idea, interest in the Muscovy venture comparatively ceased.

During several centuries the project for tapping the wealth of Asia from the northeast was to all intents and purposes abandoned. The seed sown by the Muscovy Company had to some extent borne fruit, however; a small but thriving trade being carried on with the port of Archangel during the months between May and October, in the export of linseed, deals, pitch, and so forth, the imports being among other things salt and machinery.

During the war Archangel came into greatly increased prominence. Never before had the White Sea port enjoyed such great activity as during the years when, owing to the closing of the Baltic, it formed Russia's only sea outlet to the northward. And now the old project of the northeast passage is about to be revived in a modern form.

At the beginning of August two ships, the Ashwin and Tintern Abbey, sailed from the port of Liverpool with general cargo—machinery, tools, hardware, household supplies, and guns. These—with two other British ships and one Norwegian—are to form an expedition to the Kara Sea, where the great rivers Obi and Yenisei pour their waters into the frozen seas, flowing 2000 miles through the interior of Siberia. The venture is to be carried out under the auspices of the All-Russian Cooperative Society, which is authorized by the Soviet Government to trade with foreign countries.

The ships are to be accompanied by a powerful ice-breaker of the most modern type, under the direction of a navigator worthy to rank as a successor of the Tudor discoverers. Capt. Otto Sverdrup will be remembered as Dr. Nansen's able and devoted lieutenant in his arctic voyages, and last year he organized, though he did not accompany, the Amundsen relief expedition. His presence with the new venture should go far as a guarantee for the ships and their cargoes.

The open-water season in the Kara Sea extends roughly from May to October, but with the assistance of ice-breakers this may be considerably lengthened, or at least the risk may be minimized of ships being caught in the ice through an unexpectedly early freeze-up. The strength of a modern ice-breaker may be gauged by the fact that the famous Ermack, working in the floe ice round Spitzbergen, was able to proceed at the rate of nine knots in two-foot floes, and even to make substantial progress through masses 14 feet thick.

Leather and wool are expected to provide the main part of the return cargo of the present fleet, which hopes to reach England again in October. But it is possible that, should it meet with success, Siberian grain might, in years to come, find an outlet via the Yenisei and Obi.

Spreads on Bread

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SALES TAX PLAN
SUBSTITUTE URGEDBusiness Organizations Seek to
Have Revenue Program of
Administration Put Aside—
Senator Smoot to Force Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business organizations representing more than 100,000 leading firms in the United States, with 5,000,000 employees, initiated a determined campaign yesterday in support of the sales tax bill put forward by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, as a substitute for the Administration's revenue program.

At a hearing granted a delegation of 50 representatives of such organizations as the National Manufacturers Association and the Chambers of Commerce and the Association of Motion Picture Industries, Senator Smoot declared that he would force the Senate Finance Committee to vote on his bill before it concludes framing taxing legislation. If the committee refuses to go on record in favor of substituting his taxation plan for that of the Administration, Senator Smoot announced that he would endeavor to force a vote on it in the Senate.

Representatives of the business concerns appeared before members of the Finance Committee to urge repeal of the special discriminatory war taxes on many lines of business and the substitution of a flat tax on all finished commodities sold or leased by manufacturers, producers or importers. They were headed by J. E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. No specific rate for this manufacturers' tax was proposed formally, but discussion revolved around a maximum of 3 per cent.

The program endorsed represents substantially the proposals of Senator Smoot. According to Saul Rogers, representing the Association of Motion Picture Industries, the House tax bill "ignored the poor man's side of the tax question" and was "merely a reshuffle of the present tax system," which he urged should be abolished and a new and more simplified one such as the Smoot plan adopted in its stead.

Manufacturers' Program

The main features of the program sponsored by the manufacturers are as follows:

Enactment of the new general manufacturers' tax.

Retention of present income taxes on individuals, with revision of surtaxes.

Retention of present income tax of 10 per cent on corporations.

Retention of existing taxes on tobacco, narcotics and oleomargarine.

Retention of existing inheritance taxes.

The decision of the manufacturers was set forth in the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we support the principles of taxation proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah, and further that we approve the definition of the manufacturers' tax in language as follows:

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon every commodity manufactured, produced or imported, when sold, leased or licensed for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, a tax equivalent to (rate not specified) per cent of the price for which such commodity is sold, leased or licensed; such tax to be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer."

Public Support Looked For

Spokesmen for the conference explained that the proposed tax is not a general sales tax, inasmuch as it does not bear on retail or middlemen's sales. It would be imposed at only one point in the process of production, that is, when the manufacturing process is completed, consequently the tax could not be pyramided, or passed on in expanded form. The manufacturers expect general public support of the program on the grounds that it is comparatively simple, bears on all manufacturers uniformly, is not so difficult of collection as many taxes which it would supplant, and is a substitute for the existing "nuisance taxes."

The program would involve the repeal of all levies not classed as individual or corporation income taxes, inheritance taxes and special taxes on tobacco, narcotics and oleomargarine. Senator Smoot's program provides for revenue from a new customs tariff measure, but this was not discussed yesterday by the manufacturers.

The conference yesterday was the outgrowth of an informal meeting of manufacturers held in New York last Friday, at which a general call was sent out for the Washington meeting.

Freight Tax Cut by Half

Senate Finance Committee Also Repeals Tax on Pipe Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The most important action taken by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in revising the Fordney revenue bill was in reducing by 50 per cent the taxes on transportation and freight. Instead of repealing the transportation taxes on January 1, 1922, as recommended by the House bill, the committee ordered them abolished on January 1, 1922.

The committee voted to restore entirely the tax on pipe lines and express packages. It also approved the House rate on cereal beverages and other soft drinks.

John P. Sweeney (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, announced after the meet-

ing yesterday afternoon that progress had been made in adjusting the excise taxes and that he was still of the opinion that the committee would complete its task tomorrow.

All sporting goods will be taxed 5 per cent, Senator Parnes announced. The committee restored all the items eliminated by the House, such as baseball, football and basket ball outfits, skates and snowshoes, which now pay a tax of 10 per cent under existing law.

Reduction of the tax on chewing gum from 3 to 2 per cent was approved, and the committee also adopted a tax of 10 per cent on cameras and camera lenses.

Candy Tax Reduced

The House reduced the candy tax from 5 to 3 per cent. The Finance Committee agreed upon this tax with a proviso that candy sold at a wholesale price of more than 40 cents a pound shall bear a 10 per cent tax.

In the case of yachts and motor boats, the committee restored the former rate of 10 per cent which the House had reduced to 5 per cent.

The license tax, however, will be eliminated on yachts of less than five tons net weight and 32 feet in length, as provided in the House bill.

Works of art will be taxed 10 per cent, the House having fixed the rate at 5 per cent.

In the case of perfumes and cosmetics, the Finance Committee recommended that a tax of 4 per cent be made on the manufacturer's selling price in lieu of the 3 per cent levy of the same character is recommended for patent medicines.

In framing the tax bill the Finance Committee was informed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, that it could rely "safely" upon the estimate of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of \$350,000,000, as the total reduction in government expenditures during the current fiscal year. Detailed figures submitted by General Dawes, however, showed an estimated saving of \$305,000,000.

Committee Dissatisfied

"In connection with the \$45,000,000 additional reduction which must be secured to bring the amount to \$350,000,000," stated General Dawes, "it will be noted that no estimate is made of any reduction in the Navy Department."

His estimate of \$305,000,000 was apportioned as follows: War Department, \$60,000,000; Shipping Board, \$100,000,000; Railroad Administration, \$89,000,000; veterans' bureau, \$37,500,000; miscellaneous, \$18,500,000.

The committee expressed dissatisfaction over General Dawes' figures, members pointing out that he had failed to include estimates for the Department of Agriculture and other branches of the government.

As a result, Senator Penrose called upon him for more detailed and specific information, to guide them in estimating how much revenue actually must be raised in the tax bill.

Late Taxes Collected

Few Cases at Fraud Uncovered in Revenue Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A special campaign for delinquent and miscellaneous taxes was undertaken by the Internal Revenue Commissioner recently, as a result of which approximately \$12,000,000 was collected. It was stated yesterday.

Special attention was given to the verification of returns of the manufacturers' excise tax (the so-called luxury tax), the duty on soft drinks and the transportation, jewelry, admission and insurance taxes, on which monthly returns are required.

David H. Blair, Internal Revenue Commissioner, said concerning the results of the drive that they "were eminently satisfactory." Prior to government investigation hundreds of amended returns showing additional taxes due were filed. Few attempts at deliberate fraud were discovered.

"It is recognized that in the making of monthly returns mistakes are apt to occur and where there is an honest error on the part of the taxpayer no penalty accrues."

"While, from the preliminary report, it is believed such action will be necessary only in isolated cases, evidence of fraud discovered in the final checking up of returns will be followed by prosecution."

"In this connection tax dodgers may take warning by the jail sentence recently imposed on Joseph Schwartz and Harry Sultzer, fur manufacturers, of New York City."

Schwartz and Sultzer were indicted for knowingly and willfully refusing to account for and pay over to the Collector of Internal Revenue the excise tax on articles manufactured by them. Investigation by the bureau showed they had incurred in 1919 a tax liability of \$1447 and in 1920 a tax liability of \$9991. Both men pleaded guilty and were fined \$100 each and sentenced to 30 days in the Tombs.

"In similar cases of deliberate fraud it will be the policy of the bureau to urge the imposition of extreme penalties. This is the only course possible in justice to the man who honestly pays his share of the common cost of the government."

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Although returns are not complete the vote on the three proposed state constitutional amendments indicates that the absent voting proposal was endorsed. The proposal to authorize the transfer of the remainder of the \$10,000,000 bond issue for state highways, an amount estimated at \$2,500,000, to state-aid highways, it is believed, was defeated, as well as the proposal to pay a bonus to veterans of the war with Spain.

MANITOBA'S SCHOOL FACILITIES IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The rapidly growing population of Manitoba, and particularly the city of Winnipeg, has made it necessary to provide increased educational facilities, with the result that both the provincial and civic governments have embarked upon ambitious educational undertakings. The provincial government is seeking to it that in the rural districts school houses are being erected in newly

populated areas. It has overcome last year's shortage of teachers by the scheme of opening extra training schools this summer, so that several hundred additional instructors are available for the new term which has just opened.

The government is gradually penetrating the hitherto isolated Mennonite districts, and the result of its policy to establish English schools in these areas, where only a short time ago English was a strange language, is seen in the many schoolhouses which have been erected. The government recently reiterated its determination to Canadianize the districts, and with this in view, they again warned the Mennonites that they would have to obey the school attendance law, which they had been violating by refusing to allow their children to attend the English schools. Now that a certain section of the Mennonite inhabitants are preparing to depart from Canada to lands where, they say, they will be permitted to give instruction in their own language, prospects are bright that the operation of the School Attendance Act will not be retarded in future.

I. W. W. ACTIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Evidence Submitted of Their Efforts to Gain Control of Shipping Through Seamen's Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Industrial Workers of the World have invaded San Francisco in an effort to establish their radical organization here and to destroy the local unions of the International Seamen's Union of America. This charge, with documentary evidence supporting it, was laid before officials of the seamen's union at a secret meeting, by Andrew J. Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union. Mr. Furuseth, who always has been opposed to the radical element in the unions, and who has been favorably regarded by shipping interests here, also laid his evidence before the police department, and before the federal authorities.

Complete information was brought here by the president of the seamen's union as to the movement in San Francisco, I. W. W.'s movement in San Francisco, who said:

"Members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and other persons with radical beliefs, are seeking to gain control of the marine workers in San Francisco, to destroy the Seamen's Union of America, and to enroll its membership under their own red flag. They are seeking to do these things through the formation of the Marine Transport Workers Union, which is diametrically opposed to the American Federation of Labor and is constantly fighting all international and federal unions affiliated with the American Federation."

"Complete and accurate information as to this radical organization, its objects, its organizers, its officials, its members, and its financial condition, are in my possession and have been given to the responsible heads of the police department and to federal authorities, as well as to the officers and members of the International Seamen's Union. I shall exert every power at my command to destroy this 'red' invasion or organized labor."

It is reliably reported that Mr. Furuseth gave to the officials of the union the names of a number of prominent members of that organization who have been active in the formation of the new radical organization and I. W. W. members secretly at work proselyting members for it from among the membership of the International Seamen's Union. The information furnished by Mr. Furuseth to the police is believed to be the first that department has had of the new activities of the I. W. W. among the workers in San Francisco.

FRUIT SHIPMENT
IS NOW QUICKERNew Train Arrangements Enable
Perishable Products to Reach
Eastern Markets in Better
Condition — Saying Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The time for fruit and vegetable shipments from California to Chicago has been reduced 26 hours by faster schedules, rights of way, and better movement of trains, according to an announcement by C. J. McDonald, general agent for perishable freight for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This saving in time means a saving of about 35 per cent in fruit and vegetable crop values, according to shippers here. Discussing the matter, Mr. McDonald said:

"The quicker the time that can be made with fruit and vegetables in transit, the better the condition of the shipments on reaching the eastern markets and the greater return to the growers. Every effort is being made by the railroad officials to cooperate with the growers and provide the best transportation facilities possible. Many improvements have been made in icing facilities by the Pacific Fruit Express Company, which provides the refrigerator cars and handles the perishable fruit shipments for the Southern Pacific Company, and this has been one factor in making the faster schedules possible."

Northern Shipments

"The time for vegetable and green fruit blocks from Roseville to Chicago, through Ogden, has been reduced 26 hours, the trains now making the trip in 154 hours. The Ogden fruit blocks principally handle the deciduous fruits from northern California, such as apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, and grapes and cantaloupes."

"The time for the Bramley melon blocks, which handle the Imperial Valley cantaloupe shipments, has been reduced 15 hours to Chicago and seven hours to El Paso, it now taking 153 hours to Chicago and 50 hours to El Paso. From May 27 until the end of the Imperial Valley cantaloupe season, the last of July, the Southern Pacific Company moved 159 cantaloupe trains out of Imperial Valley without a single train being behind time on arrival at Southern Pacific terminal points."

"The Colton vegetable blocks, which principally handle vegetables and deciduous fruits from southern California, Los Angeles territory, now have a 154-hour schedule to Chicago, a reduction of 35 hours, and a 52-hour schedule to El Paso, a reduction of 12 hours. During the month of July, 26 of these trains were moved by the Southern Pacific Company with every train on time on reaching Southern Pacific terminal points."

Further Gains

"The schedule for Turlock melon blocks to Chicago has been reduced 12 hours, it now taking only 166 hours to that city. These trains handle cantaloupes, casabas and honeydew melons from the Turlock district."

"The Yuma vegetable blocks now reach Chicago in 141 hours, while last year the schedule was 170 hours. This is a reduction of 29 hours. These blocks handle Imperial Valley and Coachella Valley vegetables, and fruit from the San Diego district."

"Quick service is being provided Oregon fruit shippers, trains being operated from Roseburg, Oregon, to Roseville, California, in 48 hours. The Oregon cars are 'quickly re-iced' at Roseville and placed in the fruit block, which moves every few hours."

"Other fruit and vegetable blocks are as follows: Colton orange blocks handling oranges, lemons and grapefruit from southern California, Los Angeles territory; banana extras, handling bananas taken from steamers at New Orleans to western distribution points; Los Angeles-Roseville orange blocks, handling citrus fruit from southern California through Roseville for distribution to all points east and north; Arizona eastern melon blocks, handling cantaloupes grown in the Salt River Valley of Arizona."

ARMENIANS URGE THE LEAGUE TO ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Armenian National Union of America, the headquarters of which are in Boston, has sent the following cablegram to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland: "The Armenian National Union of America, in council assembled, in the name of the Armenians in the United States and Canada, urges the League of Nations to consider, during the present session, the case of Armenia. It respectfully calls attention to the fact that delay in this settlement has already cost great loss of life and widespread misery. Further delay could result in increased disaster. The life of the Armenian nation and the honor of the Allies alike are involved."

TEXTILE WORKERS' PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—The United Textile Workers of America, at its annual convention yesterday, voted to conduct a national campaign for a 44-hour week in places where the 48-hour week now prevails. In Canada and in some southern states, where a 50 and 52-hour week now obtain, an effort will be made for a 48-hour week.

"Say it with Flowers"

From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

IMPORT PERMITS
TO BE RESTRICTEDGap in Prohibition Enforcement,
Which Has Allowed Thousands of Gallons of Liquor
Entrance Monthly, to Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the most troublesome gaps in prohibition enforcement, one which is resulting in the importation of thousands of gallons of liquor monthly into the United States, is to be closed shortly by the promulgation of rules restricting the issuing of permits for importation. The announcement has been made by federal prohibition officials that the new rules are already before Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, awaiting his approval and will probably be made public within the next two weeks.

Both prohibition enforcement and customs authorities have been loath to assume responsibility for the enormous increase noted during the last seven months in the amount of alcoholic liquor imported from foreign countries. Under the section of the Volstead act having to do with enforcement, the Federal Prohibition Commission is given the right to issue permits for the purchase of liquor abroad, which must be recognized by the customs authorities as guaranteeing the entry of the amounts named in them. Criticisms of customs officials for alleged lack of cooperation with prohibition authorities, resulting in a flood of imported liquor, are refuted by an analysis of the situation as given by a customs official here.

Permits Are Blamed

"Under the law," he said, "we are compelled to recognize the permits issued by the prohibition unit. Of course if we saw fit, we could question the issuance of some of the permits, but that is not our business. We are sometimes astounded that the prohibition officials issue permits for such huge quantities of liquor."

Official statistics fully bear out intimations that an amount of liquor far in excess of what could be logically prescribed for medicinal purposes, the only legitimate use to which it can be put under the prohibition enforcement act, has been imported every month since January, and that the practice of importing liquor for wholesale distribution is increasing at an alarming rate. During the first seven months of the present year a total of 111,592 gallons of whiskey was brought into American ports, as compared with 38,845 gallons in the same period of 1920. In addition a total of 23,794 cases of champagne was imported, as compared with 4120 cases from January to August of 1920, while there has also been a tremendous increase in the importation of still wines.

Charges have been made that this increase is due in part to laxity of enforcement officials under the former Administration but the figures show that there has been no decrease under the new régime. In July, 51,400 gallons of whiskey and 2006 cases of champagne were imported, the largest amount for any month since January. It is not a question of party politics or of administration according to officials in charge of the problem, but simply of machinery for enforcement of the existing regulations, and the filling in of gaps in these regulations which permit what amounts to nullification of the law, by those adroit enough to accomplish it.

Authority With Commission

It has become increasingly evident that responsibility for such a state of affairs must be centered, if it is to be remedied, and there has been a tendency among certain prohibition forces to look to the source of the permits, the Federal Prohibition Commission, to stop the laxity in permit issuance, and the abuse by which permits are used to bring in liquor, not only for medicinal use, but obviously for wholesale consumption.

Prohibition officials here, commenting on the state of affairs induced by too liberal use of the permit privilege, intimated that the remedy would have to be legislative, rather than executive, and that under the present regulations they did not have the authority to refuse permits for liquor when it was represented that it was to be used for medicinal or sacramental purposes. They look to the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill for a remedy one section of which gives the Prohibition Commissioner the right to stop the importation of wines or spirituous liquors whenever he thinks there is enough in the country to care for legitimate uses.

The need for immediate action, however, led to the preparation by the federal prohibition office of the regulations which are now in the hands of Secretary Mellon. These new regulations, it is understood, are directed toward safeguarding the use of liquor

FEWER UNEMPLOYED NOW THAN IN 1914

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Those who are disturbed over the 5,735,000 unemployed of today, overlook that in 1914 there were 7,000,000 out of work, a larger percentage of whom were men and actual bread winners than in the present unemployed, Secretary Davis said yesterday in a statement.

Declaring that the country has just passed through a period when every effort was made to induce women and others who had not worked for wages or salaries before to "work and save starving Europe," Mr. Davis said that present unemployment figures include great numbers of persons upon whose earnings no one actually is dependent.

"While we have our unemployed, let us not forget the 12,000,000 who are still at work," the statement said. "A further encouraging fact is that \$500,000,000 is now available about the country in the form of bonds already issued or appropriated by the state, county and municipal governments for public works. Undoubtedly this will be organized intelligently."

Positive signs of business recovery have been furnished by the commissioner of labor statistics, Secretary Davis declared.

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IMPORT PERMITS
TO BE RESTRICTEDGap in Prohibition Enforcement,
Which Has Allowed Thousands of Gallons of Liquor
Entrance Monthly, to Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the most troublesome gaps in prohibition enforcement, one which is resulting in the importation of thousands of gallons of liquor monthly into the United States, is to be closed shortly by the promulgation of rules restricting the issuing of permits for importation. The announcement has been made by federal prohibition officials that the new rules are already before Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, awaiting his approval and will probably be made public within the next two weeks.

Both prohibition enforcement and customs authorities have been loath to assume responsibility for the enormous increase noted during the last seven months in the amount of alcoholic liquor imported from foreign countries. Under the section of the Volstead act having to do with enforcement, the Federal Prohibition Commission is given the right to issue permits for the purchase of liquor abroad, which must be recognized by the customs authorities as guaranteeing the entry of the amounts named in them. Criticisms of customs officials for alleged lack of cooperation with prohibition authorities, resulting in a flood of imported liquor, are refuted by an analysis of the situation as given by a customs official here.

Permits Are Blamed

"Under the law," he said, "we are compelled to recognize the permits issued by the prohibition unit. Of course if we saw fit, we could question the issuance of some of the permits, but that is not our business. We are sometimes astounded that the prohibition officials issue permits for such huge quantities of liquor."

Official statistics fully bear out intimations that an amount of liquor far in excess of what could be logically prescribed for medicinal purposes, the only legitimate use to which it can be put under the prohibition enforcement act, has been imported every month since January, and that the practice of importing liquor for wholesale distribution is increasing at an alarming rate. During the first seven months of the present year a total of 111,592 gallons of whiskey was brought into American ports, as compared with 38,845 gallons in the same period of 1920. In addition a total of 23,794 cases of champagne was imported, as compared with 4120 cases from January to August of 1920, while there has also been a tremendous increase in the importation of still wines.

Charges have been made that this increase is due in part to laxity of enforcement officials under the former Administration but the figures show that there has been no decrease under the new régime. In July, 51,400 gallons of whiskey and 2006 cases of champagne were imported, the largest amount for any month since January. It is not a question of party politics or of administration according to officials in charge of the problem, but simply of machinery for enforcement of the existing regulations, and the filling in of gaps in these regulations which permit what amounts to nullification of the law, by those adroit enough to accomplish it.

Authority With Commission

It has become increasingly evident that responsibility for such a state of affairs must be centered, if it is to be remedied, and there has been a tendency among certain prohibition forces to look to the source of the permits, the Federal Prohibition Commission, to stop the laxity in permit issuance, and the abuse by which permits are used to bring in liquor, not only for medicinal use, but obviously for wholesale consumption.

Prohibition officials here, commenting on the state of affairs induced by too liberal use of the permit privilege, intimated that the remedy would have to be legislative, rather than executive, and that under the present regulations they did not have the authority to refuse permits for liquor when it was represented that it was to be used for medicinal or sacramental purposes. They look to the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill for a remedy one section of which gives the Prohibition Commissioner the right to stop the importation of wines or spirituous liquors whenever he thinks there is enough in the country to care for legitimate uses.

The need for immediate action, however, led to the preparation by the federal prohibition office of the regulations which are now in the hands of Secretary Mellon. These new regulations, it is understood, are directed toward safeguarding the use of liquor

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PUBLIC SUPPORT OF
PROHIBITION ASKEDStrong Expression of Sentiment
for Enforcement Sought in
South Dakota, to Defeat the
Propaganda of the Wets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MITCHELL, South Dakota—H. C. Dawes, superintendent of the South Dakota Anti-Saloon League, expressed the opinion, based upon reports he has received from enforcement officers in different parts of the state, that there is need for a strong expression of sentiment of law enforcement throughout the state by the friends and supporters of good citizenship. Superintendent Dawes said:

"It is a well-known fact that the opponents of decency are always free to express themselves in condemnation of the officer who is inclined to do his duty and make an attempt to enforce the laws, but the man who is counted as a good citizen and in favor of obedience of law, rarely says anything in commendation publicly, or in defense of the good work the officials are doing."

"Why should a man who has sworn to uphold the laws be left to battle alone and no voice lifted openly in his defense?"

"There is a widespread and systematic effort to create a sentiment of criticism of the law-enforcement forces, and to belittle the work that they are doing. The effect of this propaganda is, and is intended to be, that the unthinking believe that the law is openly and flagrantly violated at will, and that public sentiment is rather opposed to violators being punished, and more especially that the prohibition measure is failing to accomplish the purpose for which it was passed. If this condition is true in any community it is because the respectable citizens in that locality are not getting behind their state's attorney and sheriff and expressing their demand for, or approval of law enforcement."

"If the prohibition law in South Dakota, or in the United States, fails to prohibit, it is largely due to this shrinking of responsibility by the law-abiding law-respecting, more than to any other reason. The officers entrusted with the enforcement of the laws will, in almost every case, do their sworn duty to the best of their ability and if there is no indication of interest in their well-doing by those from whom they have every right to expect earnest moral support, this duty will not be faithfully and energetically performed as it should be."

"The good citizens of South Dakota cannot afford to allow a feeling of apathy to overcome them. The battle is not won. To fail to make prohibition prohibit can result only in disrespect of all law, and a condition wholly unworthy of a self-respecting people. As Attorney-General Daugherty has well said, 'The government will endure on the rock of law enforcement or it will perish in the quicksands of lawlessness.'"

OPEN SHOP POLICY GOES INTO EFFECT

All Trades Expected to Be Busy in Chicago, Except Possibly Carpenters and Plumbers Following on Landis Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the refusal of Judge K. M. Landis to reconsider his decision in the building industry wage question, builders, mechanics and laborers are returning to work and every trade is expected to be back on the job this morning, with the possible exception of carpenters and plumbers.

The open shop policy adopted by employers' associations against unions that refuse to abide by Judge Landis' decision will go into effect today. The plumbers' union has voted to abide by the decision as a whole, but William Curran, business agent for the union, said that he would have a difficult time getting some of the men back.

"About half of our men are out," he said, "but I explained to them that Judge Landis will not grant a rehearing until we go back, and I think most of them will return."

The layers, whose wages were cut from \$1.25 to \$1.12½ per hour, met and voted unanimously to return to work for the scale and under the conditions laid down by the arbiter, pending a rehearing. Bricklayers, ironworkers, gasfitters, cement finishers, machinery movers and hoisting engineers, members of whose unions had walked out, also voted to return to work following the ultimatum issued by the Employers Association. If the men were not back at work within 48 hours an open shop would be declared.

Both Building Construction Employers Association and the Associated Builders have notified their members to employ any carpenters they can get at \$1 an hour. Under the uniform agreement it is understood that union and non-union will work together on the same jobs.

"Many of the carpenters are willing to work for \$1 per hour, but their officials will not let them," said William Schlake, president of the Associated Builders. "We are through with them."

COURT SAYS SOVIET HAS RIGHT TO SUE

NEW YORK, New York—A decision holding that the Russian Soviet Government has a right to sue in American courts to recover property stolen here was handed down yesterday by Justice McAvoy of the State Supreme Court.

The case was that of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic against Jacques R. Cibrario, who was recently indicted for the larceny of \$890,000 of the Soviet's funds. He is now out on \$10,000 bail awaiting trial and an injunction was granted restraining him from disposing of Soviet funds.

The decision says that the question of the Soviet's existence as proprietor of the money is one of fact and justifiable in common courts unless an earlier order of government claims the money. Cibrario, the decision says, recognized the Soviet Government by contracting with its committee on public instruction to buy films in this country and is debarré from setting up the claim that the Soviet has no right to sue him.

As to the international status of the Soviet, the decision says:

"The ancient order, until the Chief Executive speaks, remains unaltered, and courts of justice must consider the sovereign power of Russia as still subsisting in the former régime, whether the Tzarist or the First Revolutionary or Kerensky Government."

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HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
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"It is a well-known fact that the opponents of decency are always free to express themselves in condemnation of the officer who is inclined to do his duty and make an attempt to enforce the laws, but the man

COALITION PARTY WINS PRIMARIES

Major Henry H. Curran, Candidate for Mayor of New York, Gets Republican Nomination—Decisive Defeat for Wets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Major Henry H. Curran, president of the Borough of Manhattan and Coalition candidate, won the Republican nomination for Mayor of this city by a sweeping victory over his opponents at the primaries on Tuesday. His vote in the five boroughs totaled 103,174. The other Coalition candidates also won over their opponents. Major Curran's plurality was more than 45,000, and his vote was more than 50,000 in excess of the total cast for his three opponents. This is the first time that New York's women citizens have voted in a mayoralty primary and they are largely credited with the success of the Curran ticket, the platform of which met with their approval.

Mal Floreffe La Guardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, ran second with 37,880 votes; Judge Rouben H. Haskell, with his attempt at prohibition, received 29,438 votes, but failed even to carry Brooklyn, his home city. William M. Bennett polled only 4743 votes. All three defeated candidates have announced their support of Major Curran in the coming campaign.

Vincent E. Gilroy, a Democrat, who ran in the Republican primary, won the nomination for president of the Board of Aldermen by a vote greater, by more than 10,500, than the Curran vote. All told, about 180,000 votes were cast in the Republican primary.

Mayor Hylan Nominated

John F. Hylan, the present Mayor, won re-nomination as the Democratic candidate, as did the entire Tammany ticket, although James J. Hines made an unexpectedly good showing in the struggle for nomination as president of the borough of Manhattan. The Democratic primary vote was light, only about 50,000 ballots being cast. The Hines vote, which carried eight Assembly districts, is believed to indicate that Charles F. Murphy is beginning to lose his grip on the Tammany machine.

Two women candidates, Miss Helen Boswell, Republican, and Mrs. Annie Matthews, Democrat, were victorious in their respective primaries in the struggle for nomination as registrar of New York County. The Republicans report the enrollment of 254,633 women, while Tammany records show only 173,775 women voters.

Defeat of Wets

The legislative defeat of Judge Rouben H. Haskell was unmistakable proof, the dry forces believe, that prohibition and its enforcement are no longer considered to be issues by the great majority of voters in New York. Judge Haskell's platform contained one plank only, the desire to annul the Eighteenth Amendment and put an end to the enforcement of the Volstead act.

"Judge Haskell has had his 'referendum,' and it was as dismal a fiasco as the Fourth of July wet parade," said William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. "We do not claim that this vote proves that the people of New York City, or even the Republicans are for prohibition, because that issue was not involved, but it does show that most of them cannot be deceived. And it shows clearly that the women of New York City are strongly for law."

This result was a mere incident in a 20-year fight to give prohibition a fair trial by protecting and enforcing the law, which the Anti-Saloon League is undertaking to promote in a sane and constructive manner, he added.

AGENCIES TO JOIN FOR SAFETY WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Municipal executives, educational authorities and state agencies will cooperate with the Massachusetts Safety Council, which in itself coordinates the state Safe Roads Federation, local safety councils and women's organizations in the interests of highway safety, in emphasizing the subject of safety during the week of September 25 to October 1. Public attention will be focused on safety during this week, in which the National Safety Congress will be in session in Boston. It is planned to have daily demonstrations on Boston Common, including appearance of the new state constabulary, exhibition of signals in traffic regulation and boy and girl scout drills. The subject will be emphasized in the schools of the State through a committee headed by the commissioner of education.

FREIGHT RATES CUT ON CERTAIN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Transcontinental carriers have agreed to reduce freight rates from 10 to 25 per cent on certain commodities, including certain rubber manufactures and coconut preparations, according to G. W. Luce, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company.

ONTARIO LECTURE PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—University extension lectures as a substitute for Chautauque courses are planned for all of western Ontario by the authorities of the Western University in this

city and a program will be launched shortly. The plans involve the formation of an extensive bureau which will provide lecturers on timely subjects as desired by the extension committees now being formed in numerous towns and cities in this section of the Province. Over 100 experts in special knowledge will be available for this extension work and it is hoped to make the idea very popular. The plans are being carried out with particular reference to the 14 counties which support the university, financially and of which the university is the geographical center.

TRADE IN POLAND STILL UNCERTAIN

Extension of Long-Term Credits or Acceptance of Payments in Goods Declared to Be Essential to American Participation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the general situation in Poland might be said to be 50 per cent better than it was a year ago, Louis E. Van Norman, trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that he could not advise American business men to attempt business in Poland unless they are prepared to extend long-term credits or to accept payment in goods. The instability of exchange, as well as its adversity, he said, has put Poland and other countries of eastern Europe in a position where barter has become once more the logical commercial form.

Poland is, however, striving to find means to overcome its national incapacity for commerce, Mr. Van Norman said, citing several instances of this movement. One important factor is that the peasants are beginning to pay taxes, not simply considering a system of taxation, but paying them, he pointed out, and this foreshadows an opportunity to balance the budget, which could not be done when revenue from taxation was negligible. Also, exports are approaching a parity with imports.

Independence Is Problem

Inexperience in independence, together with breaking away from administrative legacies of Austrian rule, constitute problems Poland must solve, Mr. Van Norman declared. The government has set about organizing a customs system, and is making headway in reducing the enormous personnel of the bureaucracy. It is hoped that settlement of border problems will soon allow a reduction in Poland's army and the expense it entails, Mr. Van Norman said.

While the value of the dollar in Polish marks, the trade commissioner pointed out, is extremely high, its purchasing power in Poland is greater than is generally believed. In fact, its chief weakness as a monetary medium in international trade lies in its fluctuation, a condition which reduces cash transactions to a minimum. Poland, also, is inexperienced in finance, and the present complications of this problem are many. Beyond the tentative system of the Guaranty Trust Company, Mr. Van Norman said, American banks have not entered the Polish field.

Turning to resources, the trade commissioner said that Poland is rich in timber, with virgin forests of hard woods for railroad ties and other such purposes, and soft woods for pulp. But the value of such resources cannot be realized without construction of mills and means of transporting the product to points where it may be available for export or commercial consumption. The Galician oil fields, the second most important fields in Europe, are another resource.

Natural Resources

In its prolific natural salt resources, Mr. Van Norman said, there is great wealth, and production shows an increase. Poland also has a large potential sugar beet capacity, and a peculiar ability for the preparation of the sugar beet seed, much of which has been exported, he said. Lodz, the Manchester of Poland, has a great capacity for textile production but lacks the raw cotton and wool, and fuel, as well as the ability to buy them.

The United States, Mr. Van Norman said, is looked to by the Poles as their greatest friend among the nations. American advice and assistance in solving Poland's problems and in developing her resources would be hailed by the government and the people. However, Mr. Van Norman said in conclusion, through ability to feed herself again, through collection of taxes and through the gradual advance of exports to the level of imports, the prospects of a balanced budget are in sight, and with this a great step will have been taken toward recovery and political and economic stability.

LOUISIANA PROHIBITION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The prohibition bill introduced in the Louisiana Legislature by Senator Hood of Monroe provides that "No person shall manufacture or sell or in any manner dispose or transport, deliver or possess intoxicating liquors within this State, except the same from or import the same into this State for beverage purposes." First offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not less than 10 or more than 90 days, or both, at the discretion of the court. The measure provides for the obtaining of affidavits from two persons before an enforcement officer can obtain a search warrant.

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR OCTOBER

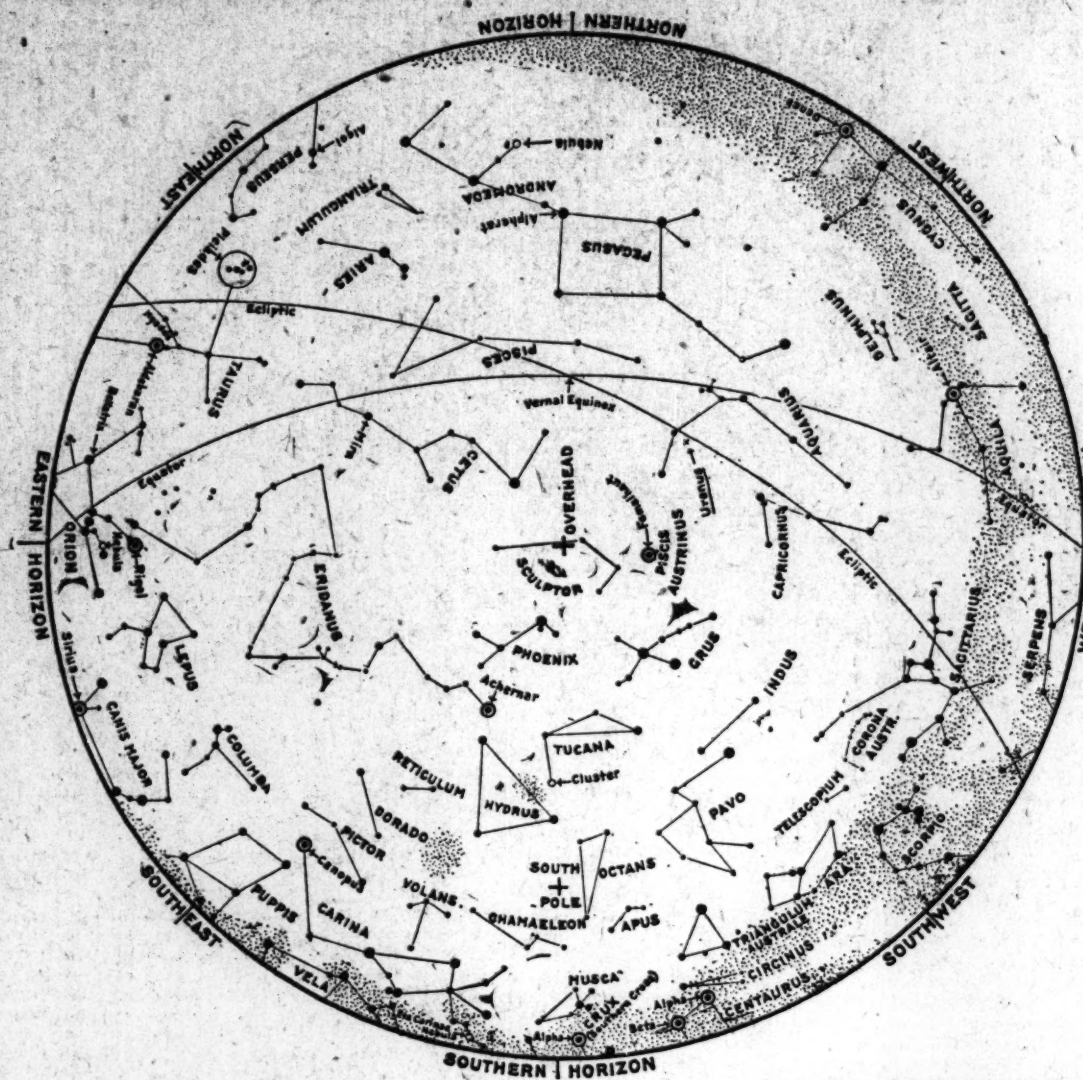
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

The monumental work entitled the "Southern Sky" has already been described in this column. Projected by Prof. E. C. Pickering and executed by Miss A. J. Cannon of the Harvard Observatory, it contains data, particularly relating to types of spectrum, for more than 300,000 stars. In recognition of Miss Cannon's ability and assiduous labor upon this vast catalogue of stellar spectra, she received this year, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Groningen, Holland—all honor which is unique for American women engaged in astronomy. The

Greenwich time, occur as follows: New moon on October 1 at 0:26 p. m., first quarter on October 8 at 8:12 p. m., full moon on October 15 at 11 p. m., last quarter on October 24 at 4:23 a. m., and new moon again on October 30 at 11:39 p. m.

The moon will be farthest from the earth on October 11; nearest to the earth on October 27. It will be in conjunction with the planets in the following order: Jupiter on October 1, Mercury on October 3, Uranus on October 13, Neptune on October 25, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter on October 28, Venus on October 29, and Mercury on October 30.

At our time of observation as shown by the accompanying map, Regulus and Andromeda are the most important features in the north. The Great Nebula of Andromeda is easily seen



The October evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on October 6 at 11 p. m., October 23 at 10 p. m., November 9 at 9 p. m., and November 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction of the faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

catalogue is complete and six volumes have been printed out of the nine volumes which will be required to contain the entire work. From an examination of the portions already issued, Prof. W. H. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory, has made certain deductions bearing upon the dimensions of our stellar universe.

Professor Pickering has made a count of all the stars given in the catalogue as lying in a number of areas of the sky selected with reference to their relation to the Milky Way. As the Milky Way, or galaxy, forms what may be called the framework of our universe, such a study leads to conclusions as to its structure. Correlating the star counts with their spectral class and their magnitude, he derives first of all the place of our sun as being about three-eighths the way from the northern to the southern side of the galaxy. He considers that the stars of our stellar system form one huge flattened cluster, surrounded by a thinner plane of stellar matter forming our galaxy, resembling somewhat, though in a very exaggerated way, the planet Saturn and its rings. The so-called dark ring of Saturn has its counterpart in what causes the dark band or rift in the Milky Way, which we see running from Cygnus to Centaurus. He says that this rift is due to absorption by clouds of non-luminous rarefied gases lying between ourselves and the galactic mass.

Our galaxy, then, according to this study, is a cluster of stars and luminous gas surrounded by a ring of stars and dark clouds. Our sun is located in a flattened ring encircling the central egg-shaped cluster of our system. The thickness of this ring in our vicinity is about 1850 light years, and we are 207 light years from the half-way point. From the center of the cluster our distance is 11,400 light years. The polar diameter of the central cluster is 3470 light years; the equatorial diameter 18,800 light years. The extreme diameter of the outer ring is 46,000 light years. Thus, light would require 460 centuries to travel from one side to the other, though speeding 186,000 miles per second.

Great as these figures are, being quite outside of human experience, yet others are still more stupendous. For example, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, which now lies in our northern sky, he estimates to be at least more than a million light years from us. If this nebula were removed 100 times its present distance, it would remain visible in our large telescopes. Hence, he thinks that our instruments command a view of space comprehended by a sphere having a diameter of 200,000,000 light years. His conclusion that perhaps ours is only one of many stellar universes, though by no means generally accepted, leads to the vista of thought which make mundane areas of action appear infinitesimal.

The phases of the moon, given in

with a field glass. The Milky Way now borders the western half of the horizon from the north below Andromeda to Vega and Puppis. The bright stars lying within its precincts are waning as they set: Deneb, Altair, Alpha and Beta of the Centaur, and Alpha of the Cross. Achernar and Fomalhaut are conspicuous overhead, while Canopus in the southeast vies with Sirius just rising. Rigel of Orion is due east, and northward from Rigel we may see Aldebaran. The hazy glimmer in the neighborhood is caused by the Pleiades, which shine like a cluster of fireflies. Cetus and Eridanus stretch their elongated forms in the east, while in the south a host of minor constellations fills the space. The Magellanic Clouds in and near Hydrus are particularly worthy of notice, as well as the fine star cluster in Tucana. Beside the Hunter Orion, Lepus the Hare forms a very distinctive configuration and should catch our eye.

The planet Mercury may be best seen about October 7, when it is in the western sky after sunset. At the end of the month it passes between us and the sun, and becomes a morning star in November. The only other planet in the evening sky is Uranus, difficult of observation. Its position is indicated on our map.

All the other planets are morning stars. Neptune, which leads, is visible only in the telescope. Venus, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter are all bunched together in or near Leo. During the month Venus will pass by the other planets as follows: Mars on October 3, Saturn on October 22, and Jupiter on October 25. All of these conjunctions will be quite close. Unfortunately, they are not at a great distance from the rising sun.

On October 1 there will be a total eclipse of the sun. The path of totality begins in the southern Pacific, west of the southern extremity of South America, passes Cape Horn and ends near the south pole. The eclipse will be visible as a partial eclipse in the lower portion of South America and the adjacent waters.

On October 16 a partial eclipse of the moon will occur. The moon will be more or less obscured by the earth's shadow for more than three hours. According to Greenwich time the middle of the eclipse will be at 10:54 p. m. In the southern hemisphere the beginning will be visible in Africa, the eastern part of South America, the Indian and the Atlantic Oceans. Likewise, the ending will be visible in Africa, and South America, the Atlantic Ocean and the western portion of the Indian Ocean.

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UTILITY COMPANIES TO BE QUESTIONED

Illinois Commerce Commission Will Seek Reasons Why Their Charges Are Maintained, Despite Other Price Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—General reduction in all public utility rates, including street car and telephone fares, and gas, electric and telephone rates, is to be considered by the Illinois Commerce Commission, according to

those courts have taken jurisdiction. It urges them to violate the traction companies' constitutional right and establish a rate that would be satisfactory.

He maintained that the city, by appealing to the courts for an injunction against the 8-cent fare when it was granted by the commission, had taken the matter out of the hands of the commission until the courts disposed of the appeal.

"I am prepared to show the commission," said Mr. Cleveland, "that even under the present State of Illinois Supreme Court decisions the traction companies are legally bound to live up to their agreement with the city not to charge more than 5-cent fares, and this commission is clearly within its legal powers in ordering them to do so."

The commission has directed the elevated roads to come before it on September 27, the gas companies on September 28 and the telephone company on September 29.

CITY FRICTION CAUSE OF CROWDED SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Friction between the heads of the Board of Education and the authorities of the city government during the present administration was responsible for the general condition of the schools, including the failure to provide sufficient schools to accommodate the pupils, according to testimony given by Dr. William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools, before the Meyer committee yesterday.

Mr. Ettinger stated that his work had not been hampered, though he had been annoyed. At present 160,000 children are on part time, and the present condition is very serious, he declared, as even this system has reached the limit of capacity.

YEAR'S APPLE CROP SHOWS FALLING OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—Although estimates for the United States and for the New England States show a falling off in the crop of commercial apples, V. A. Sanders, crop statistician of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, reports prospects of a crop of 550,000 barrels as against 265,000 last year for the State of Maine. The New Hampshire crop is expected to be about 85 per cent of the 1920 mark, while Vermont orchards are expected to put out between 75 and 80 per cent. The prospects for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are reported to be for very short crops. The United States commercial apple output is announced as 18,915,000 barrels compared with 36,272,000 in 1920, while the Canadian crop is expected to greatly exceed the last year's level.

UNIONISTS CHANGE VIEW IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The central board of the Unionist Party, which is in power, has given a vote of confidence to Jose G. Torres, acting head of the party, following his endorsement of Gov. E. Mont Riley, who on August 17 reaffirmed his opposition to any move for Porto Rican independence, originally expressed in his inaugural address. This announcement was made yesterday after a session of the board lasting all night.

There was one dissenting vote, that of Cayetano Sol Y Cuchi, an advocate of independence. The Unionist Party, which previously stood for the independence of Porto Rico, thus has completely reversed its policy.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RACIAL DOMINATION

Buffalo Minister Makes His Plea for Election as Mayor on the Alleged Dominance of Clerical Party in All Public Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Opening his campaign for nomination for Mayor of Buffalo with a public meeting, the Rev. John S. Sayles, minister of Grace Universalist Church, said that while 40 per cent of Buffalo's population is Roman Catholic, members of this faith hold 85 per cent of the public offices in the city.

"In the first place," said the Rev. Mr. Sayles, "I shall base my campaign on a stand against racial domination. There are some 50,000 Irish people among the 500,000 population of our city. One out of every 10 of us is Irish. To make the figures smaller, there are, so to speak, 10 of us sitting around the common family municipal table, German, Italian, Pole, Irish, English, Canadian, Scotch, Welsh, Greek and Negro."

"Visualize the table with the good things on it. Whose plate is passed up seven times oftener than any other? The Irish plate. And what happens to the German, the Italian, the Pole and the other plates as they wait on their journey up the table?"

"They are smashed, and smashed by the Irish. That is almost invariably the case. It is fast getting so in Buffalo that unless you are Irish you are helpless in your endeavor to secure an appointive public position. I would plant the hope in the breasts of all the young people of every race in our city that as they grow up and deserve the good will of the people their ambitions will not be denied because of the accident of birth and blood."

"I am not against the Irish, but I believe in the doctrine, 'Live and let live.' I make no comment on the activities of the Irish people to gain freedom for Ireland. What I do most emphatically object to, however, is the determination of the Irish on this side of the water to take more than their share of America. The Irish are entitled to their fair share of the jobs and the honors, as they express it, and that is all they are entitled to. And by the same token the 90 per cent of us who are not Irish are also entitled to adequate and equitable consideration in this matter of the public service and when I am Mayor I will do my level best to see that we get it."

The Rev. Mr. Sayles then gave statistics to prove his contention that but 15 per cent of the holders of public office and position in Buffalo are of Protestant faith. The others, he said, are communicants of various Roman Catholic churches. The candidate announced that the standard of his party will be a small red schoolhouse, with a flagstaff in the foreground. He will make a tour of the city. His vehicle will be a motor truck, upon which is mounted a miniature red schoolhouse. His campaign will be carried into every part of the city, even in sections where the population is strongly Roman Catholic.

SUPPLY SHIP'S KEEL LAID

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The keel of the fuel supply ship Kamo which is to carry oil and coal for the fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy, was laid yesterday at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, New Jersey.

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Get a Can TODAY

AUSTRALIANS MAY GO TO CONFERENCE

Acting Prime Minister Declares
"It Is Vital and Imperative
That Our Delegate Must Be
at the Pacific Conference"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—"It is vital and imperative that our delegate must be at the Pacific conference wherever held and no matter what may be the condition of affairs in Australia." With this official pronouncement in the House of Representatives by the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, all parties in the Commonwealth Parliament may be said to be in full agreement. But there is also agreement on the Labor and Country Party benches that if this statement means that W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is to be the delegate, the political truce will end somewhat abruptly.

The announcement that Mr. Hughes is expected to reach Australia early in October has thrown oil on very troubled waters. It is probably unfortunate that the Prime Minister has plans for conferences on Pacific problems and reduction of armaments should coincide with the possibility of political warfare in Australia.

In order to understand the position of the Hughes government it is necessary to remember that the strength of parties in the House of Representatives is such that a combination of Country Party and Labor might destroy the ministry at any time. To avoid such a contingency while the Prime Minister was attending the imperial conference, a truce was agreed to by the Country Party. This political armistice has proved irksome to Dr. Earle Page and his followers, who find abundant material for effective criticism, and believe that the flood of the tide has come for them. The recent Melbourne conference of the Australian trades union representatives, at which the extremists dictated a new policy, has played into the hands of Dr. Page.

Political Coup Possible

The probability of W. A. Watt, the former federal Treasurer, joining a Country Party government and taking a section of discontented Nationalists with him, is freely discussed in the press. It is on the cards, therefore, that a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the electors may follow the return of Mr. Hughes. In these circumstances a renewal of the truce to allow Mr. Hughes to hurry to Washington is improbable. Moreover, there is a growing feeling that if Australia is to take her place as a nation she must have her recognized representative—a Minister for Foreign Affairs or a glorified High Commissioner—embodied in the government and responsible for its representative.

Dr. Page declares that a confession that it is necessary to suspend all domestic and developmental problems of the Commonwealth in order to send representation to an international conference must expose Australia to the contempt of the remaining powers, and prove her ineptitude and weakness.

Sir Joseph Cook argued strongly in favor of the holding of the Pacific conference in London, which would enable the representatives of the dominions then in England to attend. Replying to a question whether President Harding had invited the dominions to take part, the acting Prime Minister said that the British Empire had been invited and he expected no difficulty of the kind in connection with the Pacific conference. Discussing Australia's position in connection with the first of the two international conferences, Sir Joseph Cook disclosed the interesting fact that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been a main cause of the proposal for a Pacific conference. He said:

Outgrowth of Treaty

"This matter has developed lately from the consideration of the renewal of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan. It is found now that at least two other countries are vitally interested in this treaty, and that before anything final can be done regarding it, the opinion of those two countries must be obtained. One is America, which has problems in some ways much like our own; the other is China, which is vitally interested. I, for one, am profoundly glad to see that China has been invited to this conference. It is the world's first deal to the future peace of the world if some working understanding can be arrived at between the powers and China, particularly Japan and China. There is one source of constant unsettlement, and surely it is an obvious need to have China at the conference table.

"Above all things it is important that we should be there. We have more to gain and more to lose from that conference than any other country on the face of the globe. For us the center of all things, naval and economic, has shifted to the Pacific. As some one pointed out the other day, the Pacific is to us now what the Mediterranean is to Europe. How important it is that all countries bordering on the Pacific should be represented at the conference may easily be gathered when one remembers that there are 1,000,000,000 people whose frontiers are roughly the Pacific Ocean. Another fact which needs emphasis is that we may expect to find not all of those 1,000,000,000 strongly in favor of a White Australia. Therefore, whatever happens Australia must be at the conference. If either conference is to be attended by Australia, I say at once that it should be the disarmament one."

Better an Ally Than Enemy

The reference to the Japanese Alliance by the acting Prime Minister was timely. Upon that question much

has been said in Australia, and the Labor conference in Melbourne declared its opposition to renewal. But Australians recognize clearly, in most instances, that Japan is far less to be feared as a friend and ally than as an embittered isolated nation which might at once cast around for a new alliance, perhaps with Germany or Soviet Russia, or both. Such a contingency would commit the world to a new regrouping, and a fresh rivalry in armaments, with the possibility of another world struggle facing statesmen.

It is of course unthinkable to Australia that out of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance there should ever arise the possibility of a conflict between America and the British Empire. An absolute safeguard against such a possibility is believed by many to be the real objective of the Pacific conference, and Sir Joseph Cook's remarks strengthen the belief that this international gathering is really the outcome of the recent imperial conference at which representatives of the mother country and the dominions sought to find a common ground regarding the Japanese Alliance. "Vital races, imperative war," not words lightly used by Sir Joseph Cook regarding Australia's representative.

On the question of White Australia, the Commonwealth cannot compromise. Perhaps the clearest recent statement on this point has just been made by Mr. Watt, one of the foremost men in Australian politics:

Inscribed on Portal

"When Australia embarked on federation, and proclaimed the White Australia policy, it did not mean that that policy should last for a mere decade or generation. It inscribed it high on the portal of the national edifice. Those who enunciated the principle perhaps spoke better than they knew when they declined to permit in this country a union with different from our own. "It is up to Japan to recognize that Australia was entitled to make such a proclamation, and that it cannot admit the principle of equality of nationals, if it means that Japanese, Chinese, Indians, and Malays have as much right to be in this country as in their own. If Japan, as I believe it will, recognizes the racial and economic basis of our ideal, and accepts it, the renewal of the Alliance should be sought unanimously by all Australians." When America understood the real objects of the alliance, Mr. Watt believed, she would express no disapproval of it.

Mr. Hughes Explains

Feeling so strongly the vital importance of the imperial conference decisions on such points, it is not surprising that criticism in the federal Parliament has at times been severe as to the quality of the conference news reaching the Commonwealth from London. Rumored disagreement between the dominions on aspects of imperial questions and the suspicion that Mr. Hughes made an excellent but somewhat exclusive press agent were freely discussed in Parliament, and the report of the debate led to a cable message from the Australian Prime Minister which declared that Australia had been given all the information possible at that juncture.

"The representatives of various parts of the Empire gathered round the council table are charged with the duty of conserving the interests and insuring the security of the Empire as a whole and of every one of the nations that compose it," said the message. "They cannot hope to succeed if premature disclosure is made to the whole world—and disclosure to Parliament must mean this—not only of the policy recommended by the conference, after that has been agreed upon, but of the views of the various members and the arguments advanced for or against any suggested policy."

"It is inevitable that reference must be made to foreign realities. We live in a world of realities. We are the duly chosen counselors of a very great Empire. Every member represents a great dominion which has special interests to protect, a great heritage to develop, and particular problems to solve. Every part of the Empire, except perhaps Britain itself, depends for its very existence as a free nation upon the power of a united Empire. It would be idle to deny that the Empire has its critics, and its very greatness is in itself sufficient explanation of this. I need not point out that a great and rich continent like Australia, with only 5,500,000 people, must walk warily and not about its secrets from the houseposts. The official communiqué is the only information furnished, except where the conference otherwise decides."

TESTS FOR WATER IN THE GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—H. H. Motter, Kansas state oil inspector, is trying to eliminate the water in the gasoline sold to motorists. For a long time it has been well known that water condenses in gasoline tanks and sinks to the bottom. When the gasoline gets low the pumps bring up water and gasoline and the water is sold as gasoline.

One of the chemists of the oil department has discovered a way of detecting water in the bottom of a tank by introducing a stick coated with a cheap grade of molasses. The stick is left in for a few minutes and when drawn up shows the exact depth of the water, because the water has dissolved the sugar in the molasses up to where the gasoline begins, and as sugar is not soluble in gasoline the line between the water and gasoline is clearly marked.

The inspectors of the oil department who make the tests of the quality of gasoline and the measuring devices hereafter will carry with them a long stick and a jug of molasses.

SETTLING BRITISH WORKERS ABROAD

Overseas Settlement Committee
Facilitating Passage of Former Soldiers and Others to Undeveloped Territories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The waste spaces of Canada and Australia are crying out for settlers, and the desire of the governments of these countries is to have, of all people, Anglo-Saxons of sturdy build and excellent character, and arrangements have accordingly been made by the Overseas Settlement Committee for the settling of former soldiers in these and other countries. The vice-chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee gave some interesting particulars of these arrangements in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from which it is evident that a highly elaborate scheme has been worked out for the reception and settlement in all parts of the British Empire of men, women and children who wish to leave the United Kingdom.

A study of the available information shows that modern settlement has been developed into a highly organized international system. It is no longer possible, as it formerly was, for a person with financial resources, without consulting any authority or asking permission of the state, to get to Canada or Australia or New Zealand by working his passage or just paying his way, landing in the country of his choice with no means and taking his chance of finding work. The would-be emigrant is now hedged in on all sides by many restrictions and conditions which necessitate a full disclosure of his position and plans to a government department, whose sanction he must have before he can set sail.

Restrictions Helpful

The limitation of personal liberty, though at times very irksome, is unquestionably to the advantage on the whole alike of the individual concerned and the country to which he wishes to go. Only the best and suitable persons are accepted, and it is desirable that these should be selected with every care, welcomed on arrival and advised and aided until they are thoroughly settled. Former service men and women, and women and children generally whose applications are approved, can obtain free passages to places within the British Empire where settlers are needed. They are looked after on landing, they are helped to obtain employment or to settle on the land, and loans or grants are made in certain cases to enable them to make a good start.

The aim of the British Government is to meet the exceptional conditions which have resulted from the war, to facilitate the distribution of the population of the Empire to the best advantage, to develop the cultivation of the land and natural resources, and to attract to the British dominions the greatest possible proportion of the population which leaves the homeland; it is in the development of the land that the chief openings are to be found.

Free Passages Continued

The scheme for granting free passages to former service men and women has been extended for a further period of one year, so that the privilege will be available up to the end of 1922, though no applications will be entertained after next December. Many letters have been received from persons, who have proceeded overseas under the scheme, expressing thanks for the help afforded to them and indicating that they are settled satisfactorily.

Special facilities are given for the settlement of women. The chief openings are in domestic service, and the dominions are prepared to accept large numbers of suitable women for this purpose. Canada has formed a Council of Immigration of Women, composed of representatives of women's organizations and of the government. Hostels are provided for women returning if in trouble or difficulty. In Australia and New Zealand the Victoria League provides for the welcome and welfare of women settlers. The shortage of domestic servants is regarded as a national danger in Canada and is at least as serious in Australia and New Zealand. The overseas settlement of poor-law and other suitable children has been found to be highly beneficial.

Educating Settlers

Provision is made for the higher educational training of former service men outside the United Kingdom by the Imperial Education Committee, which has established a wide connection all over the world. The committee also administers a scheme for the agricultural training of former officers, and efforts are made by certain Australian Rhodes scholars at Oxford to provide training in Australia for a few selected secondary schoolboys from England.

Last year the Overseas Settlement Committee received 64,043 applications for free passages, covering about 150,000 persons; and \$0.155 warrants covering about \$7,000 persons were issued as follows: Canada, 6118 men, 1351 women; Australia, 5429 men, 1051 women; New Zealand, 3574 men, 298 women; South Africa, 1319 men, 318 women; British East Africa, 403; Rhodesia, 260. Other destinations, 350. The expenditure on free passages amounted to between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

During the first nine months of 1920, 211,595 emigrants left the United Kingdom for the United States. During the year ending June 30, 1920, the total number of immigrants into the United States was 621,576—two and one-half times more than in the preceding year. During the five years

preceding the war the annual admissions averaged 1,155,240; despite decreased facilities, the inward movement was more than one-half as great in 1920 as during 1910-14.

International Labor

The committee expressed considerable sympathy with the view of the International Labor Conference at Washington that "the recruiting of bodies of workers in one country with a view to their employment in another country should be permitted only by mutual agreement between the countries concerned." The commission constituted by the Washington conference proposes eventually to consider such questions as the coordination of national legislation on the subject of migration, equality of treatment of foreign workers, the elimination of agents interested in promoting emigration, and the creation of national systems of labor exchanges and information offices.

The Overseas Settlement Committee regards the creation of the International Emigration Commission as an indication that Labor organizations throughout the world recognize the importance of migration and are not opposed to it, but are determined that it shall be carried out under improved conditions and with greater safeguards than heretofore. The committee urges the enactment of an overseas settlement bill for the purpose of setting up a central authority to deal with overseas settlement and emigration.

NEW ZEALAND CLOSES DOORS TO ASIATICS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The Returned Soldiers Association of New Zealand, which represents a very substantial body of electors, cabled to W. F. Massey the Dominion Premier in London, telling him that the soldiers were "strongly against the immigration of the Asiatic races into New Zealand" and urging him to resist at the conference "any attempt to open the door." Mr. Massey replied by cable that in his opinion "no attempt should be made to open the door to New Zealand."

The soldiers' protest was directed as much at Indian immigrants as at Chinese and Japanese. Indians have been reaching New Zealand in increasing numbers in recent years, and they have established themselves in several industries, to the discomfort of the white people who have to compete with them. They are quiet, industrious men, but their standard of living is low and from New Zealand's point of view they are not desirable citizens. That is why the act referred to by Mr. Massey applies to the colored races of the British Empire the same restrictions as are applied to the Chinese. An Indian who wishes to enter New Zealand now must apply in writing to the government before he leaves his own country, and he must not come to the Dominion unless he has received a permit in reply to his written application. The number of such permits will be strictly limited.

RUMANIAN TREATY SATISFIES POLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The ratification of the treaty with Rumania is a matter for satisfaction here, all the more as it seems to pave the way to better understanding with Czechoslovakia and promises to lead toward the formation of what is called the "little entente," that is, an entente between Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States. In this way a wall of defense would be built up between Germany and Russia, both of which are considered as a perpetual danger to the smaller states which have regained their independence since the war.

With a view to diplomatic action Mr. Dombalski, the Undersecretary of State, has gone to Helsingfors to take part in a conference of the foreign ministers of the Baltic States. A cordial agreement between the latter and Poland is held to be all the more necessary as the Soviet Government has again assumed an aggressive tone in its last note to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserting some supposed acts of violence and breach of faith on the part of Poland in fulfilling the articles of the Riga treaty. Mr. Skirmunt in his answer has clearly pointed out the unwarrantableness of the charges made, but all the while the tendency of the Bolshevik Government to provoke is very evident.

TRANSVAAL TEACHERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—As a protest against the reduction of their fees by half a crown per hour, 75 per cent of the teachers of the evening continuation classes in Transvaal have resigned, and issued a notice warning other teachers not to answer the Education Department's appeal for applications.

Maintenance of Military Honor

"Inasmuch as soldiers are exposed to hearing in the street versions of what has happened which are dictated through weakness or through the disposition of certain elements to demoralize them, it is necessary that in

SPAIN ADOPTS NEW POLICY IN MOROCCO

Absolute Unity and Singleness
of Command in Spanish Zone
Recognized as Necessary to
Success of the Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Generals and high officers of all grades, who have the privilege of making themselves heard officially or otherwise at the present time of severe crisis in connection with the Moroccan disaster, and the continuous anxiety in regard to procedure and occurrence in North Africa are forward with vigorous declarations of many kinds, but mostly of a highly patriotic order, and yet again generous and considerate in their terms, and not irritating. More than an ordinary importance has to be attached to such matters now. It is being lightly said that the Spanish people will insist upon the abandonment of the whole Moroccan enterprise, and that the army is disaffected. The latter in the general sense is not true, though there may have been, and indeed inevitably have been, some minor displays of resistance or unwillingness, such as would have been exhibited in any army in the circumstances.

When there is irresponsible talk of the people insisting on Spain leaving Morocco, and when to the astonishment of every one a most eminent statesman is reported to have shown a disposition to agree that this may have to be done "if the people insist," the position of the army and its leaders has to be considered. The army is for the continuation of the operations and their intensification; it is overwhelmingly for this, since if they were abandoned its prestige would be simply obliterated. The uniform would be considered as disgraced. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the army in the past and up to the present, it has still an enormous sense of its own dignity and prestige, and is prepared to fight to the fullest extent for their maintenance. It has yet to be believed that in such circumstances the people are in anything like a position to make a direct negative, but apart from this they have no disposition in this question. It is increasingly the other way.

A General Order

The Captain General of Madrid, the Marquess de Estella, has issued a general order to his subordinates in which he says: "The most concrete and exact, knowledge of the military facts developed in Melilla since the 23d of last month continues to displease to us a series of episodes of insupportable glory which it is of advantage to consider for the pride of those who wear the military uniform and to attune our minds and wills to the best service of the country. It would be a falsity, or a presumption of cowardice in the race, to hide the fact that the general character and the conjunction of these events indicate a serious failure in the course of the operations, as to which responsibilities must be demanded from whomsoever may have been the cause, or who in their development may have vacillated, forgetting the ideals of military honor, whatsoever may be their rank."

"But as, in the way of honorable contrast with such responsibilities, whatever they may be, there are facts to indicate any heroic acts on the part of generals, officers and soldiers of every branch of the services, it is desirable that in the daily business of the moral instruction of the troops, attention should be directed with an intelligent discretion to what is happening, taking advantage for educational purposes of the most contrasted facts and circumstances, those which on the one hand most pointedly indicate culpable weakness which ought to be punished and those which on the other suggest an exalted fulfillment of duty worthy of reward and commendation."

"It should be pointed out to the troops at the outset that these lamentable happenings would never have attained such a gravity if a withdrawal had not been entered upon, or if morale and obedience to the command had been preserved through the various stages and with rearguard actions. The most extreme defense of positions is always the least hurtful, and it is more honorable than a retreat which should never be undertaken without the order being repeated and without absolute certainty that it emanates from one who is competent to give it. Even then it should be executed slowly, firmly, and without complete loss of the offensive or renunciation of opportunity to retaliate."

Maintenance of Military Honor

"Inasmuch as soldiers are exposed to hearing in the street versions of what has happened which are dictated through weakness or through the disposition of certain elements to demoralize them, it is necessary that in

SCHOOLS

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FOR BOYS HIGHLAND, NEW YORK

Back in the Hills on the Hudson, where romance and nature are linked with sound academic procedure. A regular school day covering the requirements of the Regents of the University of the State of New York and preparing for college. Then all afternoon for community endeavors on a big scale—a big scale indeed for the boys build and maintain their buildings—they know engines and motors; they are versed in things manual; they farm. But without this is not a trade or vocational school. Just a school with large acreage, a big lake, an excellent faculty, and a common sense plan for developing American boys in an American way. And, of course, there is plenty of play.

BOOKLET MAY INTEREST

the barracks and from their officers and in their classes they should hear the truth, however hard it may be, and that they should know that if any who wear their own uniform should falter they are the meanest of all, and they will not escape punishment, but that on the other hand many, very many, in all grades have known how on this occasion to maintain the military honor and to adorn the history of the army and navy with the most glorious acts. In sum, I appeal very specially to the high officers of corps that at the same time that they develop the organization and the instruction of units that may possibly have to cooperate in the reestablishment of the power of Spain in Morocco, they should attend very carefully to the raising of the moral level of their forces."

Some stirring messages have also been delivered by General Cavalcanti, the new Commandant-General of Melilla in place of General Silvestre. The general, whose full name is José Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Marquess of Cavalcanti, is a soldier of great prestige in the army. He has a reputation for an acute intelligence, enterprise, initiative and irreproachable valor. He first became a general in 1914. When General Tovar was War Minister, Cavalcanti acted as his undersecretary and in that capacity showed great aptitude for organization. While still undersecretary, he became, in October 1919, a general, being nominated to the third division of cavalry and appointed military governor of Victoria, an office which he only gave up recently. He holds many decorations, he knows Morocco well. The appointment is considered to be a very good one. The general was in the northwest of Spain when he was suddenly called to Madrid, and at an audience with the King was ordered to take up the command at Melilla. He left the same night for Morocco.

Manifesto to Troops

At Melilla he has issued a striking manifesto to the troops. He says that, honored by the King, their august leader, with the command of that Commandancy-General, his first words must be to exalt the imperishable memory of their brothers who, sacrificing themselves upon the altar of the fulfillment of their duty, had fallen in the country round about, victims of one of the unexpected chances of war that were incapable of changing the immortal destiny of Spain. Before such memories they bowed their heads. "The thousand persons that assure the country a brilliant effort in Africa, you troops of land and sea," the general went on, "do not hinder you nor could they hinder you in urging yourselves under the inspirations of our worthy General-in-Chief upon the continuation of our path. I come full of fancies, and I hope for fancies from the future, because I am Spanish, and I have faith in our race. With generals, officers and soldiers emboldened by the memory of their common mother, strengthened by the oaths they have sworn to the flag, shielded in the traditional military virtues of the country, victory, alumbing for a moment, will awaken vigorous to make the heavy weight of its hands felt upon the badly advised enemy. We will march along together, and the sharing of our trials will be the happiest remembrance to be kept throughout his life by your general Cavalcanti."

Confidence in General Berenguer

One thing clear is that General Berenguer, whose activity in the crisis has been enormous, and who has been in very close communication with Madrid, is coming well through the severest crisis possible. Confidence in him is expressed universally, and the tendency of inclination is to invest him with more powers and to give him infinitely more men, money and material assistance than in the past. The declaration he first made to the present correspondent to the effect that if Spain assisted him with all he asked for and which was truly in her power, he could finish off the pacification work in Morocco entirely within two years, is very well remembered now.

and much quoted. It may very likely be that this declaration will become something in the nature of a key to Spanish policy.

However that may be, a new policy has now certainly begun although not yet exactly defined. After the first shock and dismay when the question was frequent as to whether Morocco was worth the price that was being paid for it—with a very plain suggestion that it was not—the country has been pulling itself round to the side of determination, and the army is going more strongly in popular favor than for ages past. Damaso Berenguer may well become one of the great historical figures of modern Spain. One of the arguments being most strongly used at the present time is that there must be absolute unity and singleness of command in the Spanish zone of Morocco.

General Silvestre at Melilla was accustomed to act upon his own authority, and his command was to some extent apart and separate from that of General Berenguer, though of course the two collaborated closely and the latter had chief direction. But Silvestre was impulsive and somewhat careless, and it is maintained that the disaster would never have happened if Berenguer had been in supreme command and had the sole direction. He will have it for the future.

Story of General Weyler

But there are still jealousies in the army respecting this commander who was suddenly put many places above the head of superiors when he was sent to Morocco by the Count de Romanones, then Premier, after a short season as War Minister, which was a useful preliminary training, and they are manifested at times in curious ways. Recently some one set the idea in circulation that General Weyler, who led with such distinction as was to be gathered in the circumstances in the Spanish-American war a generation back, would be a good man to take charge of the Moroccan campaign now. Weyler is a veteran now, but in crises somebody always seems to think of him, as a premier, a governor, a commander or something else. It is just the Spanish way, but of course, nothing ever happens from it. General Weyler himself at times takes these ideas more seriously than he should.

When the story of the possibility of his going to Morocco was started General Weyler was, of course, promptly and most seriously interviewed. He said impressively that if he were asked he would go to Morocco, just as he would go to any part of Spain that he needed him, but in this concrete case he would have to impose the condition that he should be given the office of general-in-chief of the army of operations with carte blanche to proceed according to his own plans, solely and exclusively, as circumstances would demand.

"My policy," says General Weyler, "would be war with war, and an army of occupation sufficient for all purposes, so that it would not happen again as it has done now that the conquest is lost. Besides this I would have a secret service admirably organized and paid for, so that surprises like that of Abarca, which was a warning, might be avoided, or would at least serve to make reverses like that of Anal impossible." The general praised the intrepidity of the fallen Silvestre, but said that in these days success in war was not won by the personal valor of the leaders, but by the means in men and money of which they could avail themselves.

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AUSTRIA HINDERED BY BUREAUCRACY

So Long as Bureaucratic Apparatus With State Control Exists No Outside Help Can Bring Any Lasting Improvement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—One of Austria's greatest obstacles today is the old bureaucracy, never, supremely intelligent, and now more, than ever incapable of understanding the real needs of the country. The leading commercial and industrial interests perceive this quite clearly, but so far all their efforts to bring about a change in the present conditions have been in vain.

According to them the real situation is a nutshell in this: Austria is not a manufacturing country, but her population subsists chiefly on trading and finance and as the intermediary in the traffic and commerce between the east and the west, the north and the south of Europe. Before the war Vienna, the commercial and cultural center of the monarchy, was also the source of strength for the rest of the country. The people of Vienna paid about 30 per cent of the taxes of the Old Austria with its 50,000,000 inhabitants. In those times the monarchy was an economic unit; it was possible to attract to the territory of the present Austria goods from all parts of the country which were then bought up in Vienna, not only by the inhabitants of the various parts of Austria, but also by people of foreign and far-away countries. The industries not only of Vienna but even of the whole territory of the present Austria, would never have been able to supply more than a small part of what was necessary to keep up the flourishing trade of the capital.

Vienna as a Center

Most of the textiles were imported chiefly from Bohemia, but also from Germany and England. Glassware, china especially from Bohemia, articles of luxury, objects d'art, which had a very great sale, were not only produced in Austria but also imported from Germany and France. The greater part of these goods were (either in their original state or after having been manufactured into finished goods) re-exported, partly to other countries, even to the country of their origin; for instance rich people in Bohemia very rarely bought the carpets they wanted in their own country, where they were made, but came to Vienna where they found a greater choice and variety. From all parts of the world people came to Vienna to have clothes made by tailors from staffs which had been manufactured in England, Germany or Bohemia. Americans bought pianos in Vienna which came from Germany or even from America and which were selected and tried for them by first-rate Viennese musicians.

It was largely from the profit of these transactions, that the people of Vienna managed to live. In addition to this, numbers of travelers and tourists came regularly to Austria for sightseeing, to spend some time in the mountains or on the lakes, to attend concerts and theaters and schools and universities.

If Austria would exist in the future, her people must be enabled to take up again their former occupations. Manufacturing has not been her chief industry, but, as has been shown, trade, finance and fine arts.

Austria as Free Country

To achieve this end Austria must obviously become a free country. People from all parts of the world must be allowed to travel freely to and from Austria and their stay in Austria must be made as easy for them as possible. Goods must be imported and exported without the slightest hindrance. What are the Austrian authorities doing to reestablish economic life in this country? What are they doing to overcome the trade barriers set up by the successor states after the breakdown of the monarchy? Little in fact they try their very best to reciprocate and maintain those very measures introduced by other states against Austria and which are the cause of the plight in which Austria finds herself at the present moment. Instead of encouraging imports as much as possible, many of the articles, which in former times were bought and sold in Vienna by foreigners, are now prohibited from import. They are declared to be articles of luxury, quite apart from the fact that a great many of them are not luxuries but necessities.

The bureaucrats show by this attitude that they are not familiar with the most primitive economic tenets—that any effort, even on articles of luxury, is harmful; that a country in order to export must first import no matter what, and that a country which is a market for certain goods need not manufacture them itself, if these goods are to be had cheaper somewhere abroad, but may simply buy the goods from the country where they are produced cheapest and sell them with a profit to countries where they fetch the best price.

Making Difficulties

Instead of making trade with Austria as easy as possible, by enabling Austrians as well as foreigners to pick up the threads of commerce and reestablish the old commercial and cultural relations, the bureaucrats make it as difficult as possible. Poland, for instance, could be a great field for enterprise for Austria and at the same time one of the best markets for all kinds of goods, such as are either produced in Austria or sold through the agency of Austrian merchants. Great numbers of people in Poland who are as much at home in Austria as in Poland, would only be

too eager to resume their former business relations. The Austrian authorities, however, make it difficult, if not utterly impossible, for people in Poland to travel to Austria.

In order to get a visa it is necessary to appear in person at the Austrian Consulate in Warsaw, no matter what part of the former Galicia one lives in. People often have to wait in Cracow for days before they get a visa, and then it is granted only for very urgent business reasons. It has happened that applicants who stated that they wanted to go to Vienna to buy goods were denied a visa, as such a reason was not considered sufficient to justify the journey. To realize the stupidity of this procedure, it must be remembered that it was an Austrian consul who refused the visa.

Further Restrictions

If at least one is allowed to visit Austria, the passport will be examined again at the frontiers, the luggage searched. Having finally got into the country, one has to report oneself to the police, all of which involves much loss of time and considerable annoyance. On leaving the country, one is asked at the frontier by the customs official: "Have you any new things in your luggage?" Should this be the case one is not allowed to take them out of the country without one possesses an export license, which requires days and sometimes even weeks to procure.

Austria is a country with an enormous bureaucratic apparatus, which believes that the population exists for the benefit of its machinery and not that the official is the servant of the public. Further, it is a country almost without any natural resources. Her wealth lies in the intelligence and manual labor of her people; but all this wealth can only be utilized if her people are allowed the free exercise of this intelligence, and to carry on their business unhindered. As long as the present bureaucratic apparatus exists, with its government control and state interference, no help from outside will bring any lasting improvement.

BRITISH RAILWAYS FACING COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the past few months the roadmotor services in Great Britain have undergone several developments which are of distinct interest to the railway companies. Regular daily services to and from the seaside resorts are now being run on a timetable basis, passengers' luggage is being carried and also sent in advance, return tickets are issued at a lower rate than twice the fare for a single journey, and a beginning has even been made in the issue of season tickets. In the great majority of instances the fares charged are little, if anything, in excess of the railway third-class rate—where a reduction is made for the return journey they are actually cheaper—and a nominally higher motor-coach fare may work out cheaper than a lower railway fare owing to the elimination of taxi fares and tips.

The railway companies have been rather wise not to despise this new competition. Even if it is only seasonal, it comes at that period of the year when the railways normally handle their most profitable passenger traffic, and it is quite clear that every holiday-maker who elects to travel to Brighton, Bournemouth or Hastings by road, instead of by rail, is a customer directly lost to the railway.

Under existing conditions this form of competition is considered both one-sided and unfair. One of the reasons why motor-coach owners can charge such low rates is their freedom from the payment of local rates in respect of the upkeep of the roads on which their vehicles run. On the other hand the railway industry is the most heavily taxed in the Kingdom so that in effect the railway companies are subsidizing their competitors.

Any arguments in favor of the railway companies being given powers to operate passenger road services apply with equal force to the conveyance of goods. One is as much a part of the business of a railway as the other. Moreover, the railways are common carriers to an extent which the motor-coach companies are not and never can be. Furthermore, in view of the present financial position of the railway industry as a whole—due entirely to enormous increases in expenditure as a result of causes over which railway managers have no control—the companies should, it is felt, be afforded every encouragement to adopt methods of securing additional revenue.

BUTTON MAKERS URGE A TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCATINE, Iowa.—Button manufacturers here are supporting that section of the Fordney tariff bill which provides import duty upon pearl buttons and say it is the only hope for the revival of their business.

The House bill provided a specific duty of 1.75 cents a line a gross on finished or partly finished buttons and 1.25 cents on button blanks with an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. High as the tariff appears according to a local manufacturer, it would only shut out the cheapest grade of Japanese button.

BOWLER CARON PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—Standing firmly against the scheme of Los Angeles and private corporations to quarry the Bowler Caron dam project, the San Diego City Council has adopted a resolution endorsing the efforts of the Imperial Valley Water Improvement Association to have the vast resources of the Colorado River developed for the best interests of all by the United States Government.

NATURE OF BRITISH LICENSING CHANGE

Lady Astor and Other Temperance Leaders in Parliament Designate It as Forerunner of More Sweeping Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Government Licensing Bill, particulars of which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, passed through committee and was read a third time in the House of Commons. Although the new act embodies in the main an agreement between the opposing parties, the scenes marking its passage through Parliament, especially the closing stages, showed that the struggle between the drink interests and the temperance forces is steadily becoming keener. It was not until nearly four o'clock in the morning, after an all-night sitting, that the third reading was carried.

Far from being anything like a final settlement of what has long been one of Britain's greatest problems, and which grows in magnitude and vital importance every year, the passage of the bill is a truce, giving the combatants breathing time in which to prepare for a bigger battle in the near future. Lady Astor, whose reforming zeal and assiduity are unsurpassed by any member of Parliament, declines to describe the bill as a temperance one. She regards it as a temporary measure, designed to retain some of the ground gained for national sobriety during the war. Sir Donald Maclean, too, Mr. Asquith's lieutenant, has made it clear that while he and his friends supported the bill, they do not accept it as being in any sense complete or final, and reserve their right to demand further legislation.

Throughout the all-night sittings Lady Astor was active and alert. She used all her powers of persuasion to induce members to vote on the side of restriction. In one division she personally conducted into the lobby Lord Northcliffe, nephew of Lord Northcliffe, and Mr. MacVeagh, whom she led by the arm.

Temperance Workers Not Satisfied

While the new liquor laws are far from satisfactory to temperance reformers, they recognize that they are of value in so far as they make permanent some at least of the restrictions imposed since 1914 by the Liquor Control Board, whose regulations were of only a temporary character and had no lasting legislative authority until they came to be written on the statute book.

The brewers and their friends made repeated and determined attempts during the committee stage and the third reading debate to amend the bill in their favor, but met with little success. They tried in vain to secure Sunday opening in Monmouthshire, to restore the privileges of the "bona fide traveler," whom Mr. Lunn, a Labor member, called "a bona fide humber." They also attempted to extend beyond the four-miles radius from Charing Cross the area in which liquor may be sold an hour later than outside London, and to put an end to the Carlisle and similar schemes. The only appreciable modification to the bill was the alteration of the clause fixing the hours of opening outside London at a minimum of seven and a maximum of eight to a uniform eight hours. This amendment was only carried after a keen contest by 170 to 131 votes.

The restrictions on the strength of liquors have been abolished, but this is not likely to lead to any general diminution of dilution, a representative gathering of distillers having decided that "the present excessive government duty makes impossible reversal to pre-war strength. Restrictions on the gravity of beer are retained."

It may be mentioned that the total net yield of excise duty on beer for the year ending March 31, 1921, was £123,394,000. The quantities in standard barrels of beer charged with duty in that year were: England, 21,942,340; Scotland, 1,612,552; Ireland, 3,176,294; a total of 26,731,096. There is at least one small prohibition area near London which will be in any way affected by the new act. In the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace there is a square mile and a half of land, covered with houses and shops, but without a single public house.

Decrease of Inebriety

There has been a marked decrease of drunkenness in London this year, or the first 26 weeks of 1920 there were 15,381 convictions recorded, whereas in the same period of 1921 the total was 12,891, a decrease of 2370. The weekly average in 1920 was 576, and in 1921 it dropped to 485, a weekly average of 80 convictions less.

A fund has been opened to support the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Campaign. It was announced at the recent Connexional conference that £2400 had been subscribed, and since then other contributions have been made. Henry Carter stated that the campaign is to be conducted on considered lines. It is, he said, a work which has been prepared with the utmost care, the result being an enterprise which will develop and gather strength during the five years of its continuance. "We achieve the sensational," said Mr. Carter. "Our objective must be the education of public opinion. The Wesleyan Church has made many living gifts to the cause of temperance—Charles Garrett, Dr. Stephenson, Thomas Champness, Hugh Price Hughes, each made his own contribution. Today the conference will hear the call of its president to set the crown on the hopes of years."

The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, representing 14 denominations, has passed a resolution recognizing that the Government Licensing Bill was based on a com-

promise and was an attempt to meet a legislative emergency, but recording its judgment that it cannot be regarded as a fulfillment of the promise made by the Prime Minister to the deputation from the council in November, 1919. "The council reaffirms its conviction that no bill can be regarded as affording a basis for the solution of the national liquor problem which does not include satisfactory provisions for the early exercise of local option in England and Wales, and for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to young persons." In view, however, of the critical legislative position and the uncertainty with regard to the maintenance of the Liquor Control Board's restrictions, the council decided to refrain from opposing the government's present proposals.

HOW NEW ZEALAND REGARDS SEA POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Many New Zealand people have learned with a certain amount of anxiety that W. P. Masey, their Premier, supported W. M. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, in pressing at the Imperial Conference for increased provision for the naval defense of the Empire. They would be exceedingly dismayed if they were told that the price of safety was naval expenditure on the scale that would be necessary in the event of serious naval competition with the United States and Japan.

This does not mean that New Zealanders would shrink their share of the burden if the men controlling the affairs of the Empire said that the burden had got to be shouldered. Already important sections of this community, including the returned soldiers, have declared that the British Empire must not be inferior in naval strength to any other power. But the average New Zealander sees no good reason why intensified naval competition should be necessary, and he would hail with entire satisfaction the news that Britain and the United States had been able to reach agreement on this point.

It is obvious enough, of course, that a rigid arrangement as to the relative strength of fleets is impracticable, since even a committee of experts would never be able to find a satisfactory basis of comparison. Cost, design, tonnage, gun-power and speed are all variable factors that cannot be made to conform to rule as between navies. But it is equally obvious to the New Zealander that war between the British Empire and the United States is not a possibility that ought to be considered at all on either side of the Pacific. The basis of agreement between the British Commonwealth and the great Republic must be good will, and if the good will exists the peoples need not trouble themselves much about treaties and understandings.

That New Zealanders realize the importance of sea power goes without saying. They had the lesson taught to them during the war, when they saw that their communications with the other states of the British Commonwealth, their trade and their ability to protect their own interests, were dependent upon the seaways being kept open to their ships. Most nations can live within their land frontiers, but the scattered British peoples must use the sea if they are to remain a nation at all. That is why New Zealand, in common with Australia and the other states of the Empire, will be ready to make big sacrifices for sea power if they are necessary. But, in the words of a New Zealand minister, "it is unthinkable that Britons and Americans should have emerged victorious from the war for freedom and democracy merely to begin piling up armaments against one another and if they are to go on to arm against one another, fleets on the scale now discussed cannot possibly be required."

CROP ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts.—A cranberry crop of 215,000 barrels, in comparison with 280,000 last year and an average for 20 years of 268,230, is estimated for Massachusetts by V. A. Sanders, crop statistician of the United States bureau of markets and crop estimates. Improved prospects for Aroostook County, Maine, potatoes are announced, and most garden crops except onions are expected to be large throughout New England. Peach crops in Massachusetts and Connecticut have turned out to be between 75 and 80 per cent of full crops, while the New Hampshire and Rhode Island prospects are poorer.

SCHOOL BUSINESS TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—The course in business training established by the San Diego Junior College last year proved so successful that a place will be given it in the college curriculum for the new term. Varied courses in accounting and secretarial training, designed to meet community need for business preparation, will be available for all high school students as well as those who have had no training for business.

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USE OF SYMBOLS IN ENGLISH MASONRY

Emblems Laid on Floor Cloths of "Antients" Represented Dignitaries of Order as Well as Various Phases of Life

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Augustus Webster, provincial grand master of Hampshire and Isle of Wight, presided at the annual meeting of that provincial grand lodge held at Portsmouth. Since the previous meeting it had been his pleasure, he said, to consecrate five new lodges, and the Masonic activity and membership of the province had increased proportionately. He had promised to preside at the annual festival of the Boys Institution in 1924 and thus complete his round of chairmanships of the three institutions. On previous occasions the province had beaten all records but now they were faced with a record of £110,000 to beat, with a contribution from the province of Durham of £25,000. One thousand guineas were granted from the provincial lodge on this occasion and it was stated that strenuous efforts were already being made by the province to attain the desired end. The province now numbers 8762 subscribing members.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, provincial grand master, presided at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dorset, held at Blandford, and received a hearty welcome on his return from Norway. Col. Sir William Watts, deputy provincial grand master, was presented with a gold chain of office, which had been subscribed for by all lodges of the province, and the provincial grand secretary, Col. G. P. Symes, was also presented with his full dress regalia on his appointment as assistant grand registrar of England. A Masonic service was held in the parish church at the conclusion of the Provincial Grand Lodge, when the Rev. W. Riddell Parr, provincial grand chaplain, gave an address on the words "Honor and Friendship," the motto of Blandford Lodge.

Whitall Chapel

The foundation stone of the Whitall chapel, which is to be attached to the parish church of St. Mary and All Saints, Kidderminster, has been laid with Masonic honors by William Thomas Page, deputy grand master of Worcestershire, assisted by George William Grosvenor and the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire. The chapel is the gift of Matthew J. Whitall, a director of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and a native of Kidderminster, at a cost of £8500. Canon L. B. Sladen, vicar of Kidderminster, and the Rev. A. J. Stockman, provincial grand chaplain, took part in the services, and a short address was given by the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Pearce, past grand chaplain, who also gave the patriarchal benediction.

The annual service of prayer, remembrance and thanksgiving has been held at St. George's Garrison church, Aldershot, a custom which has been in vogue for several years. Canon Hickin, assistant grand chaplain, conducted the service, assisted by four ministers of the Church of England, one Primitive Methodist and one Wesleyan. In his address Canon Hickin remarked that prayer is the very essential of the Masonic order. All the ceremonies were conducted with prayer and reverence and no man could be made a Mason without being introduced into the order as candidates for initiation. The test they should put to themselves in the case of any candidate should be the question: "Could I look up to him and obey him as master of my lodge?" They should not introduce anyone into the order unless they could honestly answer that question in the affirmative, for everyone who is initiated should be qualified by character for the master's chair.

A System of Morality

Some interesting observations on Masonic symbolism have been made by the Rev. W. W. Covey-Crump at the Manchester Association for Masonic Research. He pointed out that Masonic symbols were capable of more than one interpretation. Freemasonry was a system of morality or a system of symbolism, disposed in progressive degrees, hence the association of certain symbols with particular degrees. Symbolism must be definite and coherent.

The "Antients" had a system of laying emblems on their floor-cloths, so that they could be changed at will to suit any degree. The present designs were fixed through the influence of three artists—Jacobs, Bowring, and Harris—whose productions ranged in date between 1780 and 1840, thus covering a period overlapping the union. It might be taken for granted, however, that particular emblems became fixed after 1813 according to a definite system. It was a fallacy to suppose that the first beard was a representation of the physical environment of a particular lodge. It really represented the universal lodge. In some

early boards the three lights were represented by three windows. This was particularly the case in French examples, but the symbolism here was not good.

The sun, the moon, and the master of the lodge were the three lights referred to, but as the master was present in propria persona the blazing star could only symbolize the master greater than Solomon, or his representative. The celestial canopy had not to be confounded with a mere curulean canopy, and the three pillars which supported it were symbols of human endowments and intellectual gifts. These three supports were probably of Kabbalistic origin. Steps represented the way of life. There were many buildings with winding stairs before Hiram's time, extensive remains of which were still to be found in Sardinia. The sacred symbol of Deity was now represented by the letter G, but in the temple at Jerusalem it might probably have been the tetragrammaton, or even by the triangle with 10 yods, which were equivalent to the letter I, hence was derived the Masonic symbol of the All-seeing Eye.

COMMON LAW A BASIS OF FRIENDSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Sir John A. Simon, K. C., formerly British Home Secretary and now leader of the bar in England, who sailed for home this week on the Aquitania, told the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on the eve of his departure that the Bar Associations of the United States, Canada and Great Britain might be made one of the most potent factors in the development of Anglo-American friendship.

"The fact that we trace our reverence of law from a common fount," said Sir John, "is one of the chief causes of Anglo-American friendship. In our practice of the law we are guided by the principles and arrive at the same conclusions of our work. Here in actual existence is a case of 'hands across the sea.'"

"The application of these same principles may be a strong force in the movement for the peace of the world. It is in our hands, the lawyers of these two great countries, to do quite as much as the statesmen or the press in making a contribution to the peace of the world. The world is sick of war. We must do what we can to save the world from future misery."

"If the lawyers of our country who preserve the ideal view of the progress and traditions of the two nations would devote themselves to that task with the same fervor with which our soldiers laid down their lives in France, such occasions as these would, in the future, not be but passing incidents, but indications of our work together in saving the world from future misery and mutual destruction."

RAILROAD IS GRANTED LOAN

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A loan of \$3,049,000 has been granted to the Boston & Maine Railroad on its application to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The amount is needed to meet maturing obligations. The company will give as security to the United States Treasury the amount in 6 per cent general mortgage bonds.

TERRITORIAL FORM APPROVED

MANILA, Philippines.—The board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila has approved a plan proposed by H. L. Heath, president of the chamber, for a territorial form of government for the Philippines. Mr. Heath proposed that the Philippines be known as the "Territory of Manila," and an American governor-general be appointed for a term of eight years with an annual salary of \$30,000. Further, he proposed the Philippine Senate should be abolished and the President of the United States appoint a number of American assistant secretaries who would form the cabinet of the governor-general and also constitute the law-making body in place of the Senate.

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BILL TO CONSOLIDATE BRITISH LAW GROUPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The introduction of a bill into Parliament has raised the question of the fusion of the two branches of the legal profession in Great Britain. Despite the experience which has followed the fusion system in the British colonies and America, opinion in both branches in Britain is largely opposed to the policy. The arguments of the promoters of fusion are based almost wholly on grounds of economy and the expediting of business. Some support is forthcoming from the lower branch on account of their exclusion from certain minor posts, such as police magistrates, which are reserved for barristers.

It is pointed out in reply that even after fusion it would be impossible for a man with the ability and inclination toward advocacy to develop and practice this gift to the full without being relieved from office routine and becoming a specialist. Thus the tendency of the public to desire and to pay high fees for the most brilliant advocates would still obtain, even though the independence of the two branches were destroyed. Economy would obviously not be brought about.

To the bar the idea of fusion is not attractive in view of its inevitable effect upon their standing. Their ancient organization and their outstanding position as a profession would go by the board—and this is not viewed favorably by the leaders for the profession.

With regard to greater celerity in legal proceedings it must be remembered that much of the delay at present incurred is inseparable from litigation. The tardiness that can be remedied is of a kind which it does not need the fusion of the legal professions to remove. The appropriate method of dealing with delay, according to a writer in The Manchester Guardian, is the setting up of a Ministry of Justice.

It is necessary to remember, too, that after all the bulk of legal work is not a matter of litigation, and does not need the services of counsel. This work is the daily occupation of the solicitor and gives that branch of the profession a decided interest in keeping things as they are. The solicitor can, of course, and does, employ a barrister when his client desires, and more than this could not be done if fusion were brought about. In the absence of support from the two branches there is very little prospect of the bill meeting with success.

MISSION GOES TO HONG KONG

MANILA, Philippines.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, with the other members of President Harding's mission to the Philippine Islands, left on Sunday for Hong Kong, China, on the steamer Korea Maru.

After a three days' visit at Hong Kong the mission will go on the steamer Empress of Asia to Shanghai, where they are to be the guests of the Chinese Government, later visiting Peking and other cities.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Toilettes in the Haute-Savoie

A well-known Geneva newspaper writes, "Les femmes sont rares qui savent étaler belles malgré les caprices de la mode," which being interpreted means, "Women are scarce who retain their beauty in spite of fashion's caprices." The article further declares that nothing will stay the mutability of the mode, one day short-sleeved, and the next day long-sleeved, though a hundred leagues were formed to defy its proud autocracy.

Certain women assimilate fashion adroitly and employ it for self-expression, so that the admiring on-looker perceives not the source of inspiration. Seen lately, was a woman sitting on a grassy bank overlooking the bluest of lakes; behind her rose wooded hills, terminating in jagged, gray peaks seeming to touch the firmament. The woman wore a well-chosen combination of black and white, essentially refreshing to look upon in the summer heat; the skirt was of black accordion-pleated silk jersey, over this a straight jumper of white jersey silk, on which here and there were embroidered round discs of white and black. The shoes were white with black bows, the hat white felt, wreathed with black and white leaves made of quills, moreover there was a writing pad poised on one knee, wherewith the woman wrote with a fountain pen. One is reminded of the scenic value of cattle, black and white in a green field, their utility is great in bringing out color values. The all-unconscious lady in black and white fulfilled the same mission in the lake picture.

Elaborate fashion designs from far-distant Paris and London predict prodigious changes in the Autumn. "Tis ever thus when early autumn looms, rumors float round and filter into the papers, of upheavals in the accepted silhouette. Likewise in Paris when people begin to return, and early birds about to pick up novelties, there is a great deal of talk and some display of weird creations; presently all this simmers down into some innocuous variation of the same melody, or behold it is an old friend with a new face. Yet the fashion plates serve the purpose of showing which way inclination trends. No intelligent woman, however, is obliged to bend her neck to the yoke, unless she so desire.

Brilliant sunshine and brilliant landscape demand an accompanying brilliancy of costume. Under a canopy of trees a gathering of people all listening to music discreetly distant; in close proximity are four very vivid dresses, brightest orange, rose-pink, cobalt blue and cruet yellow. Seen through the foliage are other frocks, of mauve, of peacock green and lemon yellow. French women, in a fit of violent reaction from their city garb of black, have burst by way of protest into these sudden, vivacious colors. The effect is refreshingly bright.

Nearly every frock is in one piece without trimming; these one-piece dresses are the very acme of common sense in clothes, and leave no loophole where bad taste may foist its ill-advised vagaries. Moreover the hats to match in color strike no jarring contrast, nor do they challenge criticism.

A very fashionable resort is Evian on the French side of the Lake of Geneva, and some pretty dresses were recently seen there, notably a white organdy, wonderfully well arranged over a filmy lace skirt; the back of the dress consisted of two wide flounces of organdy with scalloped, round edges; all the front was lace, the short draped bodice had a white shawl collar of organdy and one of lace. Really the coolest, nicest summer frock imaginable. Two young girls were in mauve muslin with transparent white hats, looking neat and suitably attired; matrons in France (and they are fundamentally right), prefer dark colors even in summer; they know the effect of somber shades in giving an effect of slowness to the wearer.

At Evian an effective girl's dress was seen of bright green, the skirt of green cloth, the bodice of finest net, with a green woolly coat, somewhat superfluous in the heat; accompanying this was a black tricot flat. There is a new feature in fashion, skirts made of fine cord forming a thick fringe. One of these new skirts in palest yellow had a bodice of jersey silk and a large toque hat of tightly sewn together yellow flowers, most becoming. An effective dress of mauve silk with loose accordion-pleated panels looked well, the hat a poke shape covered in the same colored silk, had a new and original trimming, illustrating the mode of perpendicular penit things. The hat trimming consisted of loops of baby ribbon, so arranged as to hang all round the crown; mauve is the most popular, seen again in palest tone of soft cambric, with hat to match. For girls nothing is prettier than a white organdy costume complete.

At Thonon a very dressy French-woman rings changes on many themes, and all her costumes are perfect in conception. Among them is a printed black and white foulard with a "dépassement" of pink, and a rose-colored georgette, white-embroidered, with hanging cream-bound bouffant panels, an evening dress of royal blue, the bodice silver-embroidered, and a black velvet evening dress with a green sash and tulle skirt, and a pretty pale pink morning dress of soft crepe.

French children are sometimes sensibly clothed. A little tot of 3 runs about in, literally, a one-piece garment of mauve linen: two little girls appeared alternately in yellow knitted frocks and green shantung smocks. A very dark young woman was seen dancing recently in a simple gown of yellow crepe de Chine banded, as so many frocks are, below the waist and just tied at the side.

On the steamer to Lausanne were



A graceful tunic, and a coat of brocaded satin

seen two nice toilettes: a woman in cream silk, with a cloak parasol and toque of brown; a tall blue-eyed English woman wore a dark blue dress with hat and veil to match her eyes; when the coat was discarded a jumper of soft green silk crocheted in lacy-looking pattern was disclosed. Comfort is much more considered as a factor in dressing nowadays. No one sacrifices themselves entirely to effect, in the extreme way once popular. Ease and elegance go hand in hand; whereas children were once envied for the simplicity and comfort of their attire, every one today will and can share in the same advantages.

A Nursery Corner

Children often persist in staying in the kitchen when their mother is there, and naturally enough it is then the most attractive place in the house, but most of the kitchen attractions are not suitable playthings for little folks. The most fascinating ones seem to be the most troublesome, such as the coal hod, the ashes, the burners of the gas stove, and the stoves.

A nursery corner was made by one mother in an alcove between the kitchen dresser and the wall, a space of about five feet, which the clothes-horse and ironing board formerly occupied. First, a broad, low shelf was made, about 15 inches from the floor; this was the play shelf. Here wonderful structures of blocks could be built, trains might be run, or the dolls' dishes set out and remain undisturbed as long as the little folks liked—all without being in the slightest degree in their mother's way. On the wall were pasted pictures that children liked, chiefly farm pictures; there were horses, and cows, and calves, and hens, and chickens, and rabbits, and guinea pigs.

A small table was made from a grocery box, neatly stained, and the children's chairs were placed around it. A box, of a convenient size to slip under the shelf, was installed. In it were kept some of the children's toys; in fact, any plaything found in the kitchen went into that box until a convenient time was found to put it in its proper place.

Every morning the children would breakfast happily at their little table while their mother was preparing the meal for the rest of the family. They would be under her eye, but not at all in the way, and they were delighted to be so much in the morning rush.

Such a nursery corner is a very simple arrangement. It is merely a definite place for the little folks in a room in which they are sure to be, and in which, otherwise, there is no place that they may call their own. For a very young child a low fence is a convenience.

A nursery corner can be made in any room where there is need for it. A low shelf is more convenient for a child's play than the floor. If the only room a child has for his play is the living room or his mother's bedroom, then you can add an upper shelf at the height of about five feet; there books and decorative playthings can be kept, and from it a curtain, matching the draperies of the room, may be hung, long enough to come to the edge of the play shelf. Then the play corner, when not in use, does not detract from the appearance of the room.

Marking Time in the March of Fashion

When summer is practically over, and autumn just beginning, things are decidedly quiet in the dressmaking world, for what woman will launch upon her next season's outfit until she knows what the designers of fashion are going to offer her in the near future in the way of a new silhouette, new colors and new materials.

Rumor is always rife at this season of the year, with all kinds of notions as to what styles of dress are to be worn, but the modern woman is skeptical; she knows from experience that it is one thing for the fashion designers to "propose," but she feels that sufficiently emancipated to effectually "dispose" of their wares unless they meet with her genuine approval. Last spring we heard a great deal about the ankle-length skirt, and it was much in evidence at all the spring fashion shows. Afterward, however, it practically disappeared; the modern woman did not like it and would have nothing to say to it, and small wonder, when she heard it made the Paris manikins look positively dowdy!

She is wise enough, however, to keep herself well informed in the matter of the new styles of dress, as they make their appearance, and although it does not follow that she will make them her own, she is pretty certain to find some new ideas which will appeal to her, and which she may develop along her own lines.

Again, this autumn we are assured that the skirts will be worn much wider and much longer, and we cannot help wondering if, on account of their impracticability, we shall take to them any more kindly than before. There is also disquieting news of very large sleeves. Well, we cannot but await the coming of these events with an open mind.

In the meantime, we have lost interest in our summer clothes, their first freshness having worn off, and we feel that we badly want something new. At times such as these, when all our ideas for daytime clothes are shrouded with uncertainty, we can safely satisfy this desire for something new and different with a negligee.

The negligee is such an individual garment. It is unaffected by fashions and seasons, and the woman who likes to design her own clothes can find here ample scope for her talent and with the aid of a daily dressmaker who may be able to supply the technical knowledge which she may lack, the whole thing could be easily carried out at home.

One very practical type of bodice gown can be made with a perfectly plain underslip over which may be worn different coats and tunics. These underslips can be made of such materials as crepe de chine, georgette, washing satin, or lace. They may have a rounded or V shaped neck or may even be cut straight across the top with ribbon shoulder straps.

The illustration shows a simple but very graceful tunic which can be worn with such a slip. It is a perfectly plain piece of double width material with a hole cut for the neck, and two slots at the waist through which a piece of ribbon is passed to keep it in place, tying at the back. About a yard of the material hangs

down the front and about a yard and three-quarters at the back, forming a train. These lengths, of course, can be varied to suit individual tastes according to whereabouts in the material the hole for the neck is cut. If no train is required, the tunic looks very well hanging just an inch or two longer at the back than in front. It is decorated with bead embroidery and bead fringe, the weight of which is a great help in the hanging of this material. A pretty color scheme could be carried out by having an underslip made of a deep cream washing satin, and the tunic of apricot georgette embroidered with flame-colored beads. A variation of this design might have a deep cream lace underslip, while the georgette tunic could be edged with lace to match, instead of beads. Then again over the same lace slip could be worn several different kinds of tunics or coats.

The smaller sketch shows a little coat of pale pink brocaded satin bordered with swansdown and tied with pale jade green velvet ribbon; this would be very easy to wear when the evenings grow cooler and then the tunics seen a little chilly. The woman who prefers her negligees to be just one garment will find a beautiful material for the purpose in the silhouettes brocaded with a velvet design. This material usually has rather a large pattern, and is so decorative in effect, that it can be quite simply made up in a maggy shape, with drooping sides, slipping over the head and requiring no trimming whatever.

A black one made up over a white lining looks very handsome, and some of the mastic shades are most effective.

Chintz as a Color Compass

The present tendency in interior decoration is toward a judicious use of color making for added cheer and light and happiness in home circles. But while this trend is to be applauded, it also opens the way for disastrous pitfalls in the way of color combinations for the woman who is untrained along this line.

"However, there is one safe and sane guide, bought by the yard in a department store, which may be relied upon to furnish a working foundation for the color scheme of any room," said one of New York City's well-known interior decorators recently. "If the average woman would only make a pattern of chintz the keynote for the decorations of her room she could not go far wrong in the matter of color harmony."

"But how does one know what kind of treatment a room needs?" I asked practically.

"By its natural good or bad points as to light, size and shape," she replied. "Some large, dark rooms need vivid and startling color schemes. Other smaller ones call for cozy and glowing effects, while still a third class should be treated delicately and lightly. Once you have decided this question the next step is to select a pattern of chintz that fills the requirements and work from that. In this way, walls, curtains, cushions, rugs and furniture may all be made parts of a harmonizing whole."

To illustrate her point further the decorator picked up an interesting pattern of chintz with a background of brown dotted with black, over which large yellow flowers with tan leaves, smaller yellow flowers with black edges, and tan flowers with vivid blue centers bloomed in as perfect harmony as the posies in an old-fashioned garden.

"Taking the color combination of this chintz as a guide, I would plan the room in this way," continued the color specialist. "The walls I'd make buff, providing a neutral background for the vivid line of orange that could be painted all around the black baseboard. The window curtains and valances could be peacock blue outlined around the edges with stitching in heavy black thread. The rugs should match the curtains both in color and plainness, and if one doesn't mind being a bit startling the floor may be laid out in checkerboard effect

in black and white squares. Only the very edges would be visible anyhow, you know."

"And furniture?" I asked, much interested in this lesson in harmony. "A good plan would be to buy inexpensive wicker or plain unpainted furniture, which can be treated to a coat of brown paint," she replied. "The necessary touch of color can be introduced by upholsterings and cushions of the flowered chintz or plain peacock blue on chairs and couch. For novelty use a little plain seat, very much like one used for a piano, for the brown mission desk. Paint the seat peacock blue and crown it with a cushion of the chintz, fastened to the top by two orange-colored bands."

She paused a minute, as if visualizing the make-believe room, and then continued: "For comfort purchase straight little rocking chairs with cane bottoms which could be painted blue. And the rest of the wicker furniture would gain a decided air of distinction by being outlined with blue paint around the edges, with perhaps the addition of a blue design in the middle of its back. Picture frames may also be treated to a coat of vivid blue paint. Even the waste basket may do its bit toward providing the perfect harmony of the room, if it is outlined in blue and given bright blue legs to stand upon. As for shades, they are no longer just objects of usefulness. Today they are also objects of beauty. The ones used in this room should be round and white with a border around the top of blue and orange."

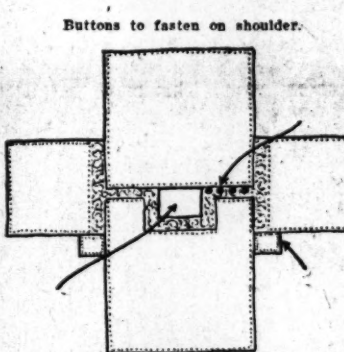
The color specialist stopped talking, leaving a vivid mental picture in my mind of a charming brown and orange and blue room without a single jarring note. And all from a pattern of chintz! I marveled.

A Frock Pattern for Children

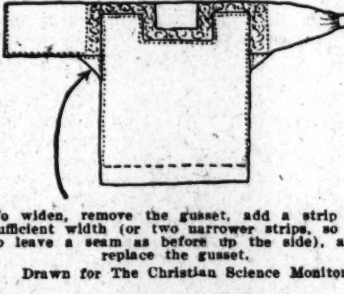
There is a pattern for a blouse or shirt in use among the peasants in one of the country districts of Italy which is not only charming in itself, but also affords a model especially practical for dresses or overalls for little children, since it allows of endless enlargement and expansion without presenting that "let out" or "made over" look which such adjusted garments are apt to have.

It is a pattern of mathematical simplicity and accuracy, with which even the most elementary needlewoman may be sure of success, being made entirely of square-cut pieces, stitched together in straight lines.

The accompanying diagrams show the six pieces, first all attached to each other, and then folded at the



Buttons to fasten on shoulder. Piece cut out for neck. Under arm gusset.



To widen, remove the gusset, add a strip of material, and sew up the side, and replace the gusset.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

shoulder ready for stitching up the side seams. These overalls are delightful when made of a coarse strong linen with insertions of heavy thread lace of the "torchon" or "trine a tombola" kind, or else with laid-on trimmings of printed canvas. The most practical and charming of all is probably a coarse white linen, since this will never fade, no matter how often it goes into the wash-tub; and consequently, when the time comes for additions, there will be no effect of old and new, faded and unfaded, put together.

A broad hem should always be left at the bottom for "letting down" and an extra yard of material laid aside ready for enlargements at the side.

These "enlargements" are of the simplest. They consist merely in ripping up the two side seams and undersleeve gussets, adding in a strip of the necessary width, and replacing either the same, or rather larger, under-arm squares. The seams can be either feather-stitched, herring-boned, or loop-stitched together if that is preferred to plain stitching, and the additional width is thus afforded in the simplest and most practical manner, and with none of the appearance of a make-shift.

Nothing can be prettier than these little dresses when made of a thick, soft linen, with the straight line of each piece worked with open hemstitching, and the pieces joined together with a thick thread insertion, and they are as strong and practical as they are charming, since coarse linen does not easily tear, and the washing and ironing of these perfectly flat patterns is quick and easy.

The same pattern may also be used by grown-ups for blouses, and is sure of giving satisfaction, since it unites economy of material and work with distinction and grace of form, and affords an unlimited opportunity for varied trimmings or embroideries to the individual taste.

Salvage From the Summer Garden

Some petunias of amazing size and beauty flung out their sweet appeal to me. The thought of frost before long, and the end of their loveliness, brought a better thought of continued activity, so slips were taken and these are already set out to root. It is not known by all that petunias root very easily, that they make a lovely window plant when doors are shut and gardens closed in white. Start some—take plenty of slips, to allow for not all starting, although most of them will grow. Put the slips in sand or water, or even common soil, and keep them damp until growth begins, and give more water as it is required by the growing plant. To take a slip, select one with soft, easily breakable stem. Take off all leaves except the small tuft at the top, put slip in ground up above several leaf axils or joints, press earth very firmly about it, give it a light place, and in a few days the top will show growth; then put it in as sunny a window as you have. A thrifty single petunia plant will about fill one window. A trellis is a very desirable thing for its support. This can easily be made of splints of wood, or a rustic one of small tree branches. It can be either tacked together or tied at its junctions with raffia. It does not pay to try to take up petunia roots as they have already done their work, but the new plants should go on in grace and beauty all winter and furnish slips for new plants in the spring, thus assuring one of getting the same choice sorts for another year. One of the sorts we have saved is a rich red one, that comes nearer being a scarlet than anything we have ever seen in the petunia line.

Nasturtiums may also be grown from slips, but these need a great deal of sun for good growth, and in fact most of the outdoor plants do, when taken into the house. If there is no good shelf room or the windows are wanted for other things, try placing the pots in long-handled baskets and suspending from ceiling where they will get all the sun, and not interfere with the comfort of the lower part of window. The ever-present sun room should offer plenty of scope for just these things.

'Snaptags' are another thing that will grow and thrive in the house, and will grow from slips too. Select your very loveliest and sturdiest new plants from slips; the method is about the same as for the petunias. Dianthus pinks, too, offer themselves for winter use. These can be either slipped, or cut down to within an inch of the ground and the roots taken; they will want sun, too. Portulacas will grow readily from slips, and few things are brighter or more beautiful. We used a package of double portulaca seeds this year and the result has been a wonder. Such brilliance of color, and some of the flowers as double as a full rose. Not all, but some, and the variegations on some!

The Shasta daisy is another accommodating plant and will grow and bloom in the house.

We have in bloom now, in the garden, a Datura—these are little used but should be. The plants are noble looking in themselves, rank growers, and covered in time with large white trumpets—from which they derive their common name—Angel's Trumpet. These are quickly cut down by frost, but I believe a careful transplanting to a tub or pail would give them a long life lease, and much beauty of an unusual sort in a home where there is room for them.

Of course the chrysanthemums do not come into a great deal of bloom before fall frosts get them, in some places. If these are taken up it should be when the first buds begin to show, and, done carefully, they should also be carefully accustomed to the indoor atmosphere. If there is an open porch this is a good place for them for awhile, and often an inclosed porch will make an ideal place for them, even when the weather gets pretty cool. They will do very well in a place where it does not actually freeze them.

The pot marigold is another accommodating plant. These are the marigolds that have a dark, feathery foliage, and very double, rich, velvety blossoms. They make as handsome a plant as one may need. All these without extra expense nature provides if we but do our small part and give them a chance.

One year we even transplanted a balsam. These, as we all know, have amazingly lovely flowers—some of them—spotted and colored with great beauty. Probably going through your garden you will find other things, and things you can experiment upon and with.

One acquaintance has great success with roses, and she enlarges her number, by taking slips in August or September; these she cuts perhaps three or four inches long, takes off all but the top tuft of leaves, puts them in the ground and firms the soil about them, watering them well. Then a glass can or a tumbler is turned over each shoot. Nothing more is done to them and in the spring they start into

growth. This same thing can be done with currant and gooseberry slips, only these are cut a little longer. One nurseryman, who has worked for 40 years with shrubbery and fruits, told me he liked to cut these slips off, put them into a gallon pail or a bigger one if more are wanted, put them in water and let them stand in a basement or some place during the winter. They would be rooted by spring. A bunch of such sprouts could be heeled in, in the garden, and transplanted to their appointed place in the spring, but we like quite as well to take several cuttings and put them where they are wanted to grow. It is amazing how soon real currant and gooseberry bushes are attained by this simple method.

The everbearing strawberry is a revelation to those who have never tried it. We have a little strip, maybe a yard wide by two long and they have been furnishing us with berries daily for some weeks, and they will go on bearing as long as the weather permits, and last year we even picked a few berries after snow came. The runners can be cut off and a new bed reset, and even with a very small garden these berries are well worth cultivating.

Fish Dishes

Fish Hash with Bacon—One-half pint of raw salt fish, 5 medium-sized potatoes, ¼ pound bacon, ¼ teaspoon of pepper. Shred the fish fine and pack solidly in the cup. Pare the potatoes and put them in a stewpan and spread the fish on top of them. Cover the potatoes and fish with boiling water. Place on the fire and cook just 30 minutes. While the fish and potatoes are cooking slice the bacon very thin. Fry over a moderately hot fire, turning constantly, and being careful not to let the bacon or fat get too brown. Take the crisp bacon from the pan and keep warm. Move the frying pan back where it will just keep warm. When the fish and potatoes have been cooking 30 minutes strain off the water and make light and fine. Pour half the bacon fat over the hash, add the pepper and mix well. Spread this in the frying pan, in which you have left half the bacon fat. Cover the pan and place on a moderately hot part of the range. Cook slowly for half an hour, being careful not to burn. Fold and turn out on a hot dish. Garnish with the bacon and serve at once.

Fish Curry—For making fish curry 2 pounds of fish are required. The ingredients include two small onions, an ounce of butter and a few cloves, and after they have been stewed for several minutes a tablespoon of curry powder, a teaspoon of curry paste, and a pint of broth are beaten up, passed through a sieve and added to the mixture. At this juncture the fish (which is cut into pieces the size of a Brazil nut) is consigned to the pan. When it has stewed half an hour, it is ready for serving.

Codfish Balls—Mix 2 cupsful of boiled or steamed potatoes which have been drained very dry and put through a potato ricer with 1 cupful of shredded codfish which has also been scalded and drained dry, with 1 tablespoonful of butter, ¼ teaspoonful each of curry powder, minced onion and paprika. Let this cool and make into balls lightly, roll in beaten egg mixed with water, then in very fine crumbs or cracker meal and place them in the refrigerator until morning. Then fry them quickly in hot fat.

Baked Tripe—Cut the tripe into good sized pieces and spread over them a little bread and onion stuffing. Roll them up and fasten with wooden toothpicks. Dredge with flour and spread on each a little soft butter. Bake in a hot oven for half an hour, basting frequently with butter and hot water. Garnish with lemon slices, and pass melted butter.

Cream Salmon—Take a tablespoonful of flour and mix in a little sweet milk or cream. When smooth add ½ pint of milk and a little pepper, then boil two or three minutes and add 1 can of salmon, from which the oil has been poured. Cook just long enough for salmon to heat, and serve on salted crackers.

Salmon Timbales—Free 1 cap of salmon from skin and bones, add ¼ cupful of bread crumbs, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful of mustard, a speck of cayenne and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Turn into timbale molds or custard cups, and bake half an hour in moderate oven.

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Benefits of Conservative Policy
Revealed in Reports by Various
Institutions—Growth in
People's Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Banking profits, as revealed in yearly and half-yearly returns, show the benefit of the conservative policy pursued generally in the past 12 months. A cheering point in connection with such institutions as the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales and the Queensland National Bank has been the growth in the people's savings.

This year brought a double record to the Government Savings Bank of this State. It attained its fiftieth anniversary jubilee, and its deposits passed the £50,000,000 mark. The increase in the depositors' balances for the year reached the record amount of £6,374,686, or nearly double the previous record of 1919. The rural department of the bank will further increase the volume of business. It is officially claimed that this government bank is the second in rank in the British Empire, being only surpassed by the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom.

Private Deposits Increase
An increase of nearly £500,000 in private deposits is shown in the report of the Queensland National Bank Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1921, which showed a net profit of £217,541, enabling the payment of nearly £30,000 in dividends at the rate of 10 per cent, the addition of £25,000 to reserve, and a substantial amount carried forward. It is interesting to note that the reserve fund is now £225,000.

Steady progress is shown by the report of the Bank of Victoria, which reveals profits for the year ended June 30, 1921, of £234,826, as compared with £149,441 for the preceding year. The dividend was increased from 7 to 9 per cent, yet £75,000 was added to the reserve fund. Deposits for the year were slightly in excess of those for 1920, and there has been some transfer from current account to fixed deposit.

The Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, showed a net profit of £139,578, to which was added £28,813 brought forward. Two dividends were paid, one for the first half year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and a second for the final half of the year at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; £50,000 was transferred to reserve, and £29,391 carried forward. Customers' deposits increased by about £480,000 in the year.

The Commercial Bank of Australia shows profits for the same yearly period of £237,772, as compared with £202,592 for the previous 12 months. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent on ordinary shares and 4 per cent on preference shares was declared, and an appropriation made of £135,000 to reserve capital. This payment of dividend to the ordinary shareholders is the first since the disaster of the land boom. The improvement in the position of the bank may be gauged from the fact that its deposits have risen in six years from £7,139,864 to £15,603,793, and its advances in the same period have doubled.

Extension of Advances
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney shows a substantial increase in deposits and an even greater increase in advances. Its net profits for the year ended June 30 were £392,923. This enabled the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent, the placing of £140,000 to reserve, and the carrying forward of £85,185 against £22,263 brought into the account.

The Trustees Executors and Agency Company Ltd., showed a net profit for the year ended June 30 of £14,351, which was slightly below the previous year. With the balance of £2709 brought forward, the amount available was £20,061. This paid a 10 per cent dividend, a bonus of 2 per cent, slightly strengthened the reserve and carried forward over £6000.

A New Zealand press message states that the bank returns of that Dominion for the June quarter showed an excess of advances over deposits of £8,750,000, as compared with an excess of deposits over advances of £19,000,000 in the June quarter of 1920.

Statistics compiled by the note issue department of the Commonwealth Bank show that the federal note issue on June 27 was £58,228,070, of which about £24,000,000 was in active circulation and the rest was held by the banks. The gold reserve against this note issue was £23,844,354, or roughly 41 per cent of the total note issue.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	£	\$	Tues.	Party
France (French)	100	20.48	100	100
France (Belgian)	100	20.48	100	100
France (Swiss)	100	20.48	100	100
Italy	100	20.48	100	100
Guinea	100	20.48	100	100
German mark	100	20.48	100	100
Canadian dollar	100	20.48	100	100
Argentine peso	100	20.48	100	100
Drachmas (Greek)	100	20.48	100	100
Pesos (Mexican)	100	20.48	100	100
Swedish krona	100	20.48	100	100
Norwegian krona	100	20.48	100	100
Danish krona	100	20.48	100	100

LABOR BANK FOR ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—It has been announced that a Labor trust company, with a proposed capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$125,000, will be ready for business about the first of the year in this city. It is declared that its purpose is to "promote the interests of labor."

SUEZ CANAL SHIPS
TRAFFIC HEAVIER

Report for Last Year Records
Gradual Recovery in Business
From the War Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Suez Canal is gradually recovering from the effects of the war, and for the year 1920 showed a total number of vessels passing through of 4069, with a net tonnage of 17,574,657. The transit receipts for these vessels amounted to £15,867,335 francs. These returns show an increase over 1919 of only 23 vessels, but over 1,500,000 greater tonnage. The lowest tonnage in recent years was in 1917, when there were only 3,865,000 tons, but last year's figures have not reached the 1914 previous record of 19,413,000 tons.

The total of vessels was made up as follows: Merchant ships 2320, mail steamers 487, warships and transports 555, government-chartered vessels 247, vessels in ballast 400. The mean duration of all vessels in the passage of the canal worked out at 16 hours, 28 minutes, while the total number of passengers was 500,147, comprising 266,549 military, 194,873 civil, and 38,726 special. Of the total 266,783 were outwards and 343,365 homeward bound. Vessels under the British flag were by far the largest in number, totaling 2359 with 10,838,842 net tonnage. Sixty-four passages were made by vessels drawing upward of 27 feet with a length exceeding 500 feet and a beam of more than 60 feet.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A British firm submitted the lowest bid for the erection of the Santa Lucia River bridge in Uruguay, bidding \$977,680. Americans bid \$1,081,444 and Germans \$1,084,595.

The National Biscuit Company has announced another reduction which brings sugar wafers in packages to pre-war levels. All bulk varieties have been reduced from 2 to 5 cents a pound.

The total gold production in Canada during the first six months of this year was 396,891 fine ounces, worth \$8,194,129, 52 per cent of the amount mined during 1920.

Kuhn Loeb & Company has purchased \$7,500,000 equipment trust certificates from the United States War Finance Corporation, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

The French wholesale price index for July is 354, slightly lower than the average index for the period 1913-19. The cost of living index for the city of Paris, based on that of 1914, stands at 308, while the index for the cost of clothing is 353, and for foodstuffs 323. An increasing agitation is being reported from all sections of the country for a reduction in the price of bread.

British pig iron production during August totalled 54,000 tons, with 433,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 752,000 and 709,000 tons respectively in August, 1920. The number of blast furnaces in actual operation at the end of August was 46, against 303 in the corresponding period last year.

Chilean exchange, for the first time since April last, has advanced to less than 10 pesos the dollar. Last month the quotation reached 11 pesos. The better exchange situation resulted from a reduction in imports, a slight increase in exports, and the announcement that an American banking firm had offered to launch a loan of \$25,000,000 for the government.

NEW YORK MARKET
CONTINUES UPWARD

NEW YORK, New York—The upward movement in the stock market assumed more substantial proportions yesterday on the largest dealings of any session in several months. Specialties were the outstanding feature, chemical and related shares leading. Some equipments and shipping also extended gains. Shipping stocks were among the active issues. There was an increased demand for practically all the leading stocks. Call money was easier, with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled \$90,100 shares. The close was strong, with some reactions from high: International Paper 52, up 3/4; Atlantic Gulf 29, up 1/4; Bethlehem Steel B 57 1/2, up 1/4; Midvale 26 1/4, up 1/4; Royal Dutch of New York 50 1/4, up 1; United Fruit 111, up 2; American International 32 1/2, up 1/4; Reading 7 1/2, off 1/4; Studebaker 77, off 3/4.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Money in circulation in the United States September 1 is estimated at \$5,678,143,304, compared with \$5,212,030,977 September 1 last year and \$5,735,778,567 August 1 of this year. The circulation per capita, it is estimated, dropped to \$52.41 September 1 against \$58.82 September 1 last year and \$53 August 1, 1921.

AUSTRALIA BUYS JUTE GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Although restriction on credit in Australia has interfered somewhat with importers of jute goods, large quantities of corn sacks have been bought in Calcutta for shipment to the Commonwealth, and business in wool packs for June and July shipment has been good.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday, October 19, 1920, December 20.10, January 19.85, March 19.75, May 19.55, spot quiet, middling 20.20.

WOOL MARKET IS
STILL IMPROVING

Increasing Demand for Sport
Clothes Helps to Dispose
of Lower Grades of Raw Material
That Had Heavy Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—While the current trading in wool is not distributed very equally through the trade, there is, nevertheless, a fair volume of business being done in almost all classes of wool, and the tone of the market is decidedly healthy. Here and there are dull spots, but in the case of worsted dress goods, as for the most part the mills are well situated with good orders in hand to keep the machinery in operation for several months.

One remarkable thing is the extent to which the mills are now using medium wools. The latest government report for July shows that of the total consumption reported of 46,000,000 pounds, about one-third of the graded wool, which amounted to some 36,000,000 pounds, was half-blood and finer in grade. What proportion of the ungraded wool, which was about half domestic and half foreign, was finer than half-blood in grade, it would be impossible to state, but of the 5,000,000 pounds of ungraded domestic wool, probably the greater part was fine and fine medium, while of the foreign a good share doubtless would have been of lower grades, so that it would be fair to assume that possibly two-thirds of the ungraded wool was half-blood and finer, and accordingly, that about 45 per cent of the total consumption would then have been of half-blood and finer grades. This is in decided contrast with the figures for consumption early last summer, especially, when 65 to 70 per cent of the consumption was of the finer grades. At present the demand in wearing apparel, to an even stronger extent, is running away from the fine goods. Reports indicate that there is a strong demand for sport clothes, both in men's and women's wear, of a rough texture, which call for low grade wools and this demand is undoubtedly all the stronger because of the price equation, which is an issue of paramount importance, even in textiles, where far greater progress in rehabilitation appears to have been made than in any other American industry.

Tariff Situation

Another factor of strength in the market for wool has been the recent conviction on the part of many in the wool industry that no permanent tariff is likely to be enacted during the current year. This belief has grown out of the address delivered in Cleveland last week by Postmaster-General Hays, who, it is believed, spoke for the national Administration, when he said, "To thoughtful men, there must be approval of a certain hesitation and disposition to be cautious and a determination to be sure-footed in the consideration of the tariff. If I were to attempt to express a summing up of the present state of mind of Congress and thoughtful men about the tariff, it would seem to me that it amounts to a feeling that the present year is not a good one in which to attempt to write a permanent tariff bill." Mr. Hays declared further that the plan of American valuations, which has been suggested as a remedy for the very adverse foreign exchange situation, is of doubtful merit as well as a radical change, and that it has been determined to examine into the possibilities of such a plan very thoroughly before finally adopting it.

The good tone in the market for wool in this country is even exceeded in the foreign markets. The sales at London have continued with prices very buoyant and tending slightly against the buyer, as compared with a week ago. Demand, at the series now closing, has come largely from the home trade, which has been kept throughout and leads one to suspect that the call from Yorkshire is not so much a "flash in the pan" as many have been led to believe. The East India sales at Liverpool increased in strength from day to day as the sales progressed and closed at the highest point of the series, with prices on the best white wools, such as are imported extensively to this country, about 25 per cent dearer.

Auctions in Australia

In Australia, also, prices are very buoyant, and good clearances have resulted during the September sales, which close for a month at Sydney today. There has been a moderate amount of buying for America at the Sydney sales and considerably more in Melbourne, with England, Japan, and the Continent taking the bulk of the offerings. Good combing 64s-70s have been taken for this market, on a duty free, clean landed basis, at exchange of \$3.70, at about 65 cents. South American and South African markets have been steady but less active. Sales in New Zealand commenced for the new season with sale at Wellington, October 11, when 10,000 bales will be catalogued.

Current transactions in the domestic markets have involved the movement of one line of about 1,000,000 pounds of 46-56s Missouri combing wools at 22 1/2 cents, Boston terms, and a considerable line of fair combing fine wool at about 70 cents, cash basis, with carding fine and fine medium wool selling with fair regularity at 80-85 cents. Fine and low-grade sorted wools have been in more or less steady demand at recent prices, while medium wools have come into greater demand at steady rates. Tops and yarns have not been especially active but are generally firm.

UNITED STATES
GOLD SUPPLIES

Imports Continue to Increase
and Total Stocks on Hand in
August Set New High Record

NEW YORK, New York—The gold supply in the United States continues to increase, total stocks on hand in August setting a new high record. Imports during that month totaled \$86,333,920, bringing the year's total to \$486,451,732. Based on the total increase in the federal reserve system, it is estimated that stocks amount to \$3,378,608,408.

The largest previous net gain in one year was \$529,952,000 in 1916. The increase this year has already exceeded that figure and bankers see no sign of the inflow being checked. For eight months this year the average monthly gain has been about \$75,000,000. Should the next four months average about \$60,000,000 monthly, the 1916 record will be exceeded by about \$270,000,000.

"Unless some unforeseen factor appears, the phenomenal influx of gold from all parts of the world will continue for a considerable period," says a New York banker, who is regarded as an authority on foreign exchange and international finance. "The only harm it does to us now lies in the fact that so much gold at our disposal affords temptation to inflate our currency. So long as those in control of our financial policy are able to resist that temptation, further increases of our gold stock should cause no concern. So far, the country is to be congratulated that with an almost steady flow of gold running over about 15 months, resulting in gold reserves unprecedented in our history, those responsible for our financial policy have pursued methods notable for their conservatism.

"Flow of gold this way is a natural economic phenomenon, the inevitable result of the financial breakdown of Europe, due to the strain of four years of war. All the world is sending us gold because, relatively speaking, they are not producing the commodities which they should send abroad. Gold will continue to come, therefore, up to the time that other countries get to a point where they are producing an exportable surplus. When the nations of the world arrive at that point they will be in a position to resume specie payments, which of course will mean that, in case of the principal nations at least, currencies will be quoted at their pre-war parities. The progress toward that state of things ought to be steady, but it does not seem that it will be speedy. We certainly would not bring about that most desirable end by a misuse of our gold reserve."

LONDON MARKETS
QUIET AND MIXED

LONDON, England—Grand Trunk shares resumed their course downward on the stock exchange yesterday, but the quotations were merely nominal. Generally the markets were quiet and mixed. The oil group was neglected and sagged. Shearwater port & Transit 4 1/4 and Mexican Eagle 4 1/4. Some industrial shares displayed firmness.

Dollar descriptions moved upward in sympathy with New York exchange. Home rails also showed more stability although they were idle. Argentine rails lost ground. Gilt-edged investment issues were well maintained. Foreign loans were without feature and practically unchanged. Kafirs were hard but dealings were professional.

Consols for money 9 1/4. Grand Trunk 1 1/4. De Beers 12 1/4. Rand Mines 2 1/4. Bar silver 39 1/2. Per ounce, money 2 1/2 per cent; discount rates—short bills 3 1/4 per cent; three months' bills, 4 1-8 per cent.

ECONOMICAL TRIPS
BY MOTORSHIP

TACOMA, Washington—Motorships, particularly because of their economical operation, continue to grow in popularity in the United States as well as abroad. The latest achievement of that of the Kennecott which has just completed a voyage from Seattle, Washington, via the Panama Canal to New York and return to Puget Sound. This is of more than local interest, according to the Seattle Times, which says:

A number of the biggest shipping interests in the country regard the Kennecott's voyage as epochal. For the first time it raised the issue of motorship vs. steamship in the American coastwise routes. On the round-trip voyage in the inter-coastal service, the Kennecott made a record for reliability and efficiency that is pronounced extraordinary by technical experts. She is powered with twin 1200-horsepower Diesel engines. As compared to an oil-burning steamship of the same cargo capacity, she shows a saving of approximately \$10,000 in fuel bills for the round voyage. All her machinery has worked smoothly and constantly, with no cost for repairs. The Kennecott began the voyage by shifting from Seattle to Aberdeen for cargo. She made the 3880-mile run from Aberdeen to the Panama Canal in 15 days, having averaged 10.7 knots. The run from Cristobal to New York, 1974 miles, was made in eight days.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, New York—During August 1213 corporations were chartered here, with a total capital of \$57,920,000, compared with 1152 in July, having an aggregate capitalization of \$37,981,000 and 991 with \$75,568,000 capital in August, 1920.

JAPANESE EXPORT
TRADE TO EUROPE

Movement Started to Secure Reduction in High Freight Rates
That Handicap Commerce—
Effect to Cut Down Armament

ANTWERP, Belgium—A leading mercantile and shipping daily here publishes an interesting correspondence on Japanese commerce, which is summarized in the lines hereafter. Japanese exporters at Yokohama have initiated a movement to obtain lower freight rates to Europe. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the two largest steamship companies of Japan, are not allowed to regulate freights as they see fit, as they are members of the Freighters' Conference, which has its headquarters in London. The exporters contend that freights from Japan to Europe are considerably higher than other conference freights, and that this is a great impediment to the Japanese export trade to Europe.

Rate Conference Urged
The Yokohama Vessels Oil Company, and a few other firms have large stocks in hand for export to Europe, but they cannot ship them on account of the high freights. In view of these facts, the Yokohama Export Association recently decided to urge the Nippon Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to make an arrangement with the Freighters' Conference. The exporters hold that so far as the Orient is concerned, the Japanese members of the Freight Conference should set the example in lowering freights.

Up to a short time ago, it was especially the ocean traffic which suffered, whilst coastal shipping and shipping in neighboring seas was in a comparatively favorable position. To a certain extent, this is still the case, but ocean traffic has increased whilst coastal shipping decreased.

The freights from Japan to North America vary between \$5 and \$6 per ton, except for timber, which is \$12 per ton. From Dairen to Europe, the freight for bean-oil is 65s. per ton and for beans 50s. This is so high that the export to Europe is hampered by it.

The director of the Merchant Marine Bureau says that there is depression in shipping all over the world. A strike has, however, broken out amongst American seamen, as a result of which over 50 per cent of the ships of the United States Shipping Board have been laid up. In England there were difficulties with the miners, and there also about 50 per cent of the Merchant Marine is doomed to idleness.

Since the war, Japan has been in possession of a merchant marine which was only surpassed by those of Britain and America. Whilst in the latter two countries 50 per cent of the ships have been laid up, only 420,000 tons, or about 10 per cent of the Japanese fleet is inactive. This is very fortunate for Japan, but it should be borne in mind that the laying up of ships in England and America is due to causes of a special and temporary nature. When the labor difficulties in those countries have been settled, shipping will be resumed with renewed energy. Japan should be prepared for this.

For this reason Japanese freights should be decreased all along the line in order to stimulate exports. As a result, the 400,000 tons at present laid up would again be put into commission.

Taxation and Armament

Commerce has also set on foot a movement to reduce armaments, as it is greatly injured by the high taxation. Half of the revenues is spent on the defenses, while many necessary measures are omitted. In June, representatives of the principal chambers of commerce in Japan met at Tokyo in protest against the present policy of the government. They passed a motion saying that, as the League of Nations has now become a fact, and reduction of armaments has been the subject of serious discussion in all countries, it is of urgent importance to arrive at international peace and a more energetic development of industry.

Whether this motion will have any effect remains to be seen, says the correspondent at all events, it proves that the majority of the nations are tired of the ever increased armaments and desires to have the money thus spent applied to more productive purposes.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Active buying led to higher prices at the opening in the wheat market yesterday, but weakness later set in and closing quotations were fractionally lower, with September at 1.28, December 1.31 and May 1.35 1/4. Corn prices were practically unchanged, with September at 5 1/2, December 5 1/4 and May 2 1/2. Hogs were dull. Provisions weak. September rye 1.07 1/4, December barley 1.10 1/4, May rye 1.14 1/4, September barley 64 1/4, September pork 17 1/2, September lard 10 7/8, October lard 10 3/8, January lard 9 5/8, March lard 9 7/8, September ribs 7 5/8, October ribs 7 3/4, January ribs 8 1/4.

LOANS TO FARMERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States War Finance Corporation has announced that it is ready for the distribution of about \$1,000,000,000 in agricultural and live stock loans, as recently authorized by Congress. Circulars have been mailed to farmers' organizations, banks and financial institutions explaining the manner in which applications for advances should be made.

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON IN AUGUST

Total for United States Was
467,103 Bales of Lint and
50,871 Bales of Linters

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton consumed during August amounted to 467,103 bales of lint and 50,871 of linters, compared with 483,580 of lint and 49,412 of linters in August last year, the census bureau announces.

Cotton on hand August 31 in consuming establishments was 1,002,981 bales of lint and 188,937 of linters, compared with 1,126,733 bales of lint and 252,085 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 5,480,783 bales of lint and 241,533 of linters, compared with 1,964,468 of lint and 357,566 of linters a year ago. Imports during August were 5630 bales, compared with 23,105 in August last year. Exports for August were 495,130 bales, including 7888 bales of linters, compared with 146,663 bales, including 1688 of linters in August last year.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 33,059,211, compared with 34,513,203 in August last year.

DIVIDENDS

Manhattan Shirt, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 19.

Buffalo General Electric, quarterly of 2% on common, payable September 30 to stock of September 15.

Merrimac Chemical, quarterly of \$1.25, payable September 30 to stock of September 17.

Pittsburgh Bessemer-Lake Erie Railroad, semi-annual of 1 1/2% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

McCreary Stores Corporation, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 19.

Famous Players Lasky, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 15.

Barnett Leather, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 23.

Niagara Falls Power, quarterly of \$1.50 on common, payable September 15 to stock of September 10, and of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Maverick Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to holders of September 19.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass, quarterly of 2% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Dayton Power Light, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

American Gas and Electric, quarterly cash of 2 1/4% on common and 1 1/4% on preferred, common payable October 1 to stock of September 17 and preferred November 1 to stock of October 15.

Atchafalaya Railway, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common, payable December 1 to stock of October 28.

United Fruit, quarterly of \$2, payable October 15 to stock of September 20.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit, \$1.75 on second preferred for period from November 1, 1916, to February 1, 1917, payable November 1 to stock of October 19, and quarterly of \$1.75 on first preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Montreal Tramways, semi-annual of 2 1/4% on debenture stock, payable October 1.

BRITISH TREASURY
RETURNS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to August 20 show:

Receipts £356,168,689
Expenditure £396,099,344

Corresponding period last year:
Receipts £484,093,705
Expenditure £393,125,440

Although these returns show a deficit of some £40,000,000 sterling, Commander Edward Hilton-Young, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated in the House of Commons recently that he saw no deficit in sight, for the financial year.

The likelihood of the deficit up to August 20 ultimately becoming a surplus before the end of the financial year, is borne out to some extent by the fact that the returns for the week ending August 20 show that the revenue exceeded the expenditure by a substantial amount, due chiefly to an increase of excise receipts. On this account the floating debt shows a reduction of over £7,000,000 sterling. In sales of treasury bills the amount fell short of maturities by over 13,000,000 sterling and on this account advances on ways and means have been expanded. The floating debt on August 20, 1921, amounted to £1,346,891,000 sterling, made up of treasury bills outstanding, £1,176,967,000; advance by public departments, £146,674,000; and advance by Bank of England £23,250,000. This total floating debt is greater than that of a year ago by £98,594,000.

Idle Shipping Board Vessels
NEW YORK, New York—Of the United States Shipping Board's 1400 steel ships, 897, or 64 per cent are idle. A large number are placed on the inactive list daily, last Thursday's addition of 18 bringing the total to 887 steel cargo ships, with the aggregate deadweight tonnage of 6,031,616. Idle passenger ships remain at 10 and concrete are unchanged at 9. Wooden ships laid up have been reduced by two solid, leaving 269, representing 989,188 deadweight tons.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 52

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1921.
C. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

REFLEX ACTION OF
EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Some British Companies Find
That Certain Losses May Be
Balanced by the

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON BOWS TO CHAMPION TILDEN

Californian Contender for the United States National Lawn Tennis Title Wins First Set, But Loses Remaining Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Champion and past title holder featured the fourth round of the United States National Lawn Tennis Championship at the Germantown Cricket Club on Wednesday, when W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia defeated W. M. Johnston of San Francisco in a marvelous match by the scores of 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

More than 11,000 persons saw the struggle which virtually means the championship. Johnston's play caught Tilden off his guard in the first set, but when the world's title holder got started in the second set he showed his real class. Tilden had no easy match, as the Californian made him work for every point and even in defeat Johnston was cheered for many minutes as he strove off the court. Tilden's baseline stand and famous cannonball stroke gave Johnston the most trouble, while in volleying the Californian was just as strong as the easterner. The point score follows:

First Set
Johnston..... 4 2 3 5 4 1 3 6-3-4
Tilden..... 2 4 3 6 5 4 3 6-4-3

Second Set
Tilden..... 2 2 4 4 3 5 5 4 4-7-7
Johnston..... 4 4 1 1 2 6 7 3 1 6-3-5

Third Set
Tilden..... 2 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4-6-6
Johnston..... 2 4 0 2 6 2 2 1 1-2-4

Fourth Set
Tilden..... 0 4 3 7 2 2 4 1-2-3-4
Johnston..... 0 4 3 7 2 2 4 1-2-3-4

In a match that took more than two hours, W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, National semi-finalist last year, put H. O. Kinsey of California out of the tournament by the scores of 4-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1. Johnston's noted chop stroke was not apparent as he usually is in the first set and the Californian took advantage of the situation by playing a dashing net game which baffled the easterner. After Johnson got properly warmed up about the middle of the second set he frequently had Kinsey chasing from one side of the court to the other. Johnston grew better as the match progressed and virtually won as he pleased in the last two sets.

G. F. Lowe, sole survivor of the British Isles Davis Cup team players, won his fourth round match from S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia in sequence sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. The British Isles player appeared even better than on Tuesday when he eliminated Dean Mayby, the former Princeton University star. The Lowe-Pearson match opened the Wednesday program and was played before an appreciative gallery. Lowe's base line stand and peculiar service gave Pearson, the former Pennsylvania state champion, no end of trouble.

One of the biggest upsets in the tournament came when J. O. Anderson, the tall Australian Davis Cup team player, defeated R. N. Williams 2d of Boston in a strenuous five-set match, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 4-6, 6-4. The Australian was so elated over his victory that he threw his arms around Williams. Williams and Anderson started their match on the No. 2 championship court before a gallery of 9000. Anderson began service and actually surprised the Longwood star by his smashing drives, which bordered on the American style of play. The Australian ran out the set, 6-3, and his back court work was as consistent as anything seen so far in the tournament while his ground strokes matched his all-around efficiency. Toward the end of the set members of the National Lawn Tennis Association detected what they thought were foot faults on the part of Anderson, and when the second set started sent out one of their men to relieve the baseline judge.

Anderson continued his brilliant playing in the second set and fairly dazzled the crowd by his work in the back court. He tricked Williams up to the set several times and then sent well-placed lobs over his head to the very edge of the base line. Anderson's placing was better than he has done in any other match in America this year. Williams, defeated by these conditions, tried his hardest to pull the set out, but the Australian won by the same score as before, 6-3.

At the start of the third set Anderson won his own service but Williams came right back and evened up on his service. Williams broke through Anderson's service and won the third game and also took his own for a 3-1 lead; boosted it to 4-1 on Anderson's service, and then took his own, only to have Anderson come back for one game before Williams won the set on his own service, 6-2.

After the customary intermission, Anderson started service. The 15 minutes' rest did Williams a world of good for he lost no time in running out the set, 6-4, which evened it up. Anderson took the first game of the fifth set on his own service, 4-2. Williams won his service but the Australian took the lead again, 2-1. Williams on his own service quickly evened it up, but Anderson took the lead and then broke through Williams' service and led, 4-2. Williams took it right back and then evened the games at 4-4, only to have Anderson win his own service and then take Williams' service, set and match, 6-4. The point score follows:

First Set
Anderson..... 1 4 4 4 5 2 3-6-3
Williams..... 2 4 2 6 3 4 3-2-3

Second Set
Anderson..... 2 1 4 0 2 1 4 4-6-6
Williams..... 2 1 4 0 2 1 4 4-6-6

Third Set
Williams..... 1 7 4 5 7 4 4-2-1-5
Anderson..... 1 5 2 3 6 7 3-4-3

Fourth Set
Williams..... 2 4 5 6 4 4 1 2 3-6-3
Anderson..... 4 0 3 4 1 2 6 4 6-3-4

Champion Tilden started serving and lost the first game and Johnston made it 2-0 on his own service by passing Tilden a number of times. Tilden scored his first victory on the third game mainly through his cannonball service. They alternated honors on each other's service until finally Johnston took the first set at 6-4. Twice the Californian was trailing, 15-40, but rallied sufficiently to win the games.

On his own service at the start of the second set, Tilden lost and Johnston made it 2-0 on a love game. Tilden handled Johnston's lobs better in the third set and won it. Johnston lost on his service, which made it 2-1. Tilden favored Johnston on the next game and took the lead, 3-2. The Californian worked hard and evened it up at 3-3. Johnston broke through on Tilden's service and went into the lead. Better baseline work gave Tilden the next game, which tied it at 4-4. Tilden had a lead of 40-30 in the next set only to have Johnston rally and win it. Tilden quickly evened it up, making the game score 5-5. Then the Philadelphia player on his own service went out in front, 6-5, and won the set, 7-5, on a love game.

Starting the third set, on a love game, Tilden won the first game and Johnston responded with a victory in the second game, but Johnston came right back with two games. Tilden's victory was evened up by Johnston but they each won on their service which made it 4-4. Tilden favored Johnston on the next game and took the lead, 5-3. Johnston broke through Johnston's in order to tie the games at 4-4, and then took two straight games and the set at 6-4.

After a short rest, Tilden won the first game in the fourth set on his own service but Johnston evened it by steady baseline work, and then surprised the gallery by taking the lead on Tilden's service, only to have Tilden come back and even the games on Johnston's service. Tilden jumped out in the lead again making it 2-2, and mastered Johnston's service by taking the next game and then won on his own service which made it 5-2. Johnston won the next game, but Tilden took the next game, set, and match, 6-3.

R. G. Kinsey of California was more fortunate than his brother and managed to reach the fifth round by disposing of W. J. Gallon of New York in a comparatively easy match, by the scores of 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. This match was reeled off on one of the outside courts in less than an hour.

In one of the most strenuous matches of the entire tournament, A. E. Davis, the Californian, eliminated W. F. Clothier of Philadelphia, former national champion, by the score of 6-7, 6-3, 14-12, 6-3. The 28 games in the third set took a lot of time out of the veteran Clothier, and Davis came through with a rush in the fourth set.

F. T. Hunter, youthful New Yorker, conquered his fellow citizen, F. T. Anderson, in a straight set match. The draw for today brings together Tilden and Lowe in the feature match. J. O. Anderson and Hunter, R. Kinsey and Davis, and Biddle and Johnson. The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWYER TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Singles—Fourth Round
F. G. Lowe, British Isles, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.
W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1.
R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated W. J. Gallon, New York, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.
A. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated W. F. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6-7, 6-3, 14-12, 6-3.
F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated F. T. Anderson, New York, 6-3, 6-1.
J. O. Anderson, Australia, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL VETERAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Singles—Fourth Round
H. G. Jones, Princeton, defeated B. F. Harlow, Lexington, 6-1, 6-2.
N. Johnson, New York, defeated W. A. Larned, New York, by default.
J. C. Neely, Chicago, defeated H. T. Talbot, New York, by default.
A. H. Chapin, Springfield, defeated R. H. Stanley, Short Beach, by default.
H. Seymour, New York, defeated S. W. Merrihue, New York, 6-3, 6-0.

Second Round
P. W. Hawk, Philadelphia, defeated J. McGovern, New York, 6-0, 6-1.
T. W. Stephens, Philadelphia, defeated J. L. Brewer, Rochester, 6-0, 6-3.
W. Case Jr., Pittsburgh, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

IOWA COACHING MATERIAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
IOWA CITY, Iowa—W. S. Kelly, captain of the University of Iowa football eleven last season, and L. E. Block, for four years tackle on the Hawkeye varsity, will join the Iowa coaching staff this year as assistants to Coach H. H. Jones. Kelly is to have charge of the freshman squad while Block will help develop the Iowa line. Both men have been thoroughly trained in the system of play taught by Coach Jones and both are expected to be a strong addition to the coaching group.

ship went to South Sydney, who were eight points in advance of the Botany Harriers. An interesting feature of the athletic gathering this year was the inclusion of a three-mile championship for senior cadets in which 230 boys started, the course being a difficult cross-country track. The fine display made by the soldiers was in itself a justification of the new policy of the Australian Defense Department, by which athletics are combined with military training.

FOX HUNTERS ARE VICTORS AT POLO

Meadowbrook Wanderers Defeated in Semi-Final Round of National Junior Title Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Meadowbrook Fox Hunters defeated the Meadowbrook Wanderers in the semi-final round of the United States National Junior Championship Polo Tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club field at Bala, yesterday, by the scores of 5 goals to 2. The final match will be played tomorrow when the Fox Hunters meet the Philadelphia Country Club four.

The contest was grueling, as evidenced by the teams playing each other to a standstill in the first two periods. Until a minute of half time the score was deadlocked at two goals each, two players having been thrown from their mounts. R. Wanamaker's pony tumbled while pursuing the ball along the boards and the rider was flung headlong. Gatins' horse, pulled short near the goal line, skidded and fell. Fully 20 mallets were broken, nearly all the result of stabs against the turf. In the second period Gatins topped the ball so hard that it was driven into the turf, and both teams rode in rings for a half-minute before the ball was driven away.

R. Wanamaker was the shining light of the Fox Hunters' attack. Five goals boomed from his accurate mallet. Von Stade, while brilliant in his play and horsemanship was a trifle off in accuracy and missed many attempts at goals by a narrow margin. The defensive work of both Belmont and Strawbridge was superb. Strawbridge did not score, but his work at the goal posts was little short of marvelous. Both teams depended on swift attack but the team play of the Fox Hunters overbalanced the brilliant individual play of the Wanderers. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK MEADOWBROOK
FOX HUNTERS WANDERERS
F. S. Von Stade..... 1..... W. A. Harriman
R. Wanamaker..... 5..... R. Vanamaker
E. C. Bacon..... 3..... G. M. Heckscher
E. C. Strawbridge Jr..... 2..... Belmont
Score—Meadowbrook Fox Hunters 5, Meadowbrook Wanderers 2. Goals: Wanamaker 5, Von Stade 3 for Fox Hunters; Gatins 2, Belmont 2, Harriman for Wanderers. Referee—Mal. H. Holmes. England. Time—Eight 7 1/2 periods.

NATIONAL BATTERS HAVE "FIELD DAY"

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York..... 54..... 617
Pittsburgh..... 77..... 554
St. Louis..... 72..... 554
Boston..... 75..... 539
Brooklyn..... 70..... 507
Cincinnati..... 68..... 507
Chicago..... 54..... 389
Philadelphia..... 47..... 333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
New York 10, Cincinnati 1
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 5
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 2 (11 innings)
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 9

GAMES TODAY
New York at Cincinnati
Boston at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hard batting was the rule in the National League yesterday, the respective winners in the five games played piling up a total of 77 hits. The Chicago Cubs were the leaders in this respect, 21 safeties telling the story of their 10-0 defeat of Philadelphia while New York, with 15 hits and a 10-1 victory over Cincinnati, was not far behind. Pittsburgh kept up the immediate pennant running by taking the last game of the series with the Boston Braves, while St. Louis faltered with six errors in the first half of its double-header against Brooklyn but conquered in the second portion in 11 innings, 3 to 2.

EVEN BREAK AT ST. LOUIS
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 0-9 15 3
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 6
Batteries—Ruehrer, Miljus, Smith and Miller; Pfeffer, Bailey, North, Sherrill and Almsmith, Dillhoefer. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

PITTSBURGH AGAIN WINNER
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 12 0
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6 2
Batteries—Morrison and Schmidt; Fillingim, Braxton, Morgan and Gowdy. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

GIANT BATS ARE BUSY
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 0 1 0 2 0 0 7 0-10 19 0
Cincinnati..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 1
Batteries—Douglas and Snyder; Riker, Markie and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CUBS CAPTURE EASY SHUTOUT
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 1 1 0 2 2 0 4 0-10 21 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 2
Batteries—Alexander, Connally and O'Farrell; Hubbell, Betts and Henline. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

IRISH CLOSE LAWN TENNIS MATCHES

Competition in This Field Vied in Interest With Pony Polo and League Cricket Games

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish close lawn tennis championships took place during the week which ended August 20, and L. A. Meldon carried off the title in the men's singles. Many well-known Irish players who otherwise might have lent added interest to the meeting were competing, with considerable success, in the North of England championships at Scarborough. Other attractions during the week were pony polo at Phoenix Park, Dublin, and league cricket.

The Irish close lawn tennis championships at Wilton Place provided a full week's tennis of a very fair quality despite the absence, as mentioned, of a number of Ireland's chief players, who were courting success farther afield. Rain and heavy ground proved a big handicap early in the week, but the conditions improved later, as did the play. In the men's singles, E. Haughton, by means of steady play, came easily through his matches until he met W. G. Ireland in the third round. This proved a hard three-set match on a very heavy court, and it was only Haughton's greater accuracy that gave him the third set and match with a score of 6-3, 7-9, 6-3. In the final he found L. A. Meldon too good. The latter played a forcing game throughout, and placing well, got tremendous pace on his drives, which he varied judiciously with some short drop shots. Haughton was good on the baseline, but not so accurate as in his earlier games when he came to the net, so that Meldon may be said fully to deserve his win in three straight sets, 6-2.

Cleveland temporarily without the services of Manager Tris Speaker, repeated over, Philadelphia, aided largely by the pitching of Stanley Coveleski, who kept the Athletics' hits scattered save in one inning and had eight strikeouts to his credit. Fine pitching also characterized the two other games in the American League. Walter Johnson, the Washington "ace," showing his former speed and cleverness in disposing of St. Louis with three hits and a 1-to-0 score, while Herbert Pennock of Boston held the hard-hitting Detroiters to two singles and was returned winner by the same tally. In the game at Boston between the T. R. Cobb and Harry Heilmann, the league's leading batsmen, went hitless, while an error paved the way for the only run.

CLEVELAND STAYS NEAR TOP
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 1 4 0 2 0 0-1 12 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0-9 3
Batteries—Coveleski and O'Neill; Naylor, Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

DETROIT LOSES 1-TO-0 GAME
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-0 2 4
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 4
Batteries—Pennock and Walters; Oldham, Middleton and Bassler. Umpires—Owens and Dinsien.

JOHNSON IN OLD-TIME FORM
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 4 0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 0
Batteries—Johnson and Picinich; Davis and Severed. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

HIGHLANDERS OVERCOME LEAD
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 0 1 0 0 1 3 5 1-11 11
Chicago..... 1 2 4 0 1 0 0 0-8 11 2
Batteries—Lawley, Collins, Hoyt and Schanz; Russell, Hedge and Schaak. Umpires—Wilson, Chill and Nallin.

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LONDON, England—The most attractive game in the English County cricket championship during the week which ended August 12 was that in which Surrey entertained Kent at The Oval, and, after a match full of really first-class cricket, gained a narrow victory, on the stroke of time, by 75 runs. The match was set apart for the benefit of J. W. Hiltch, the Surrey fast bowler, and was a success in every way. Surrey batted first and made 339, toward which Andrew Sandham, who was at the top of his form, contributed 123. Miles Howell 99 and Hiltch 71. F. E. Woolley's 85 for Kent was the feature of the second day's play, but otherwise everything went well for Surrey. Sandham just missed obtaining his second century in the match by five runs, and with A. N. Ducat also in form, Surrey was able to set Kent 412 to win.

Kent made a grand battle of it, both James Seymour and L. P. Heggie just missing the centuries by a few runs, and F. E. Woolley again batting well for 57. Essex made a poor show against Lancashire at Manchester, and was defeated by 10 wickets. Harry Makepeace hit up a bright 110 for the winners, adopting a freedom of style quite different to his usual sedate methods. Harry Dean and Laurence Cook were the most successful Lancastrians with the ball, capturing nine wickets each for 96 and 98 runs respectively. Hubert Ashton 57 was the best score for Essex, which also went down on the first innings to Derbyshire at Derby, in a much-interrupted, low-scoring game.

Derbyshire gained a splendid victory over Leicestershire at Chesterfield, winning by the substantial margin of 172 runs. Samuel Cadman was the hero of Derbyshire's first innings, with 92 not out, and Alec Morton was undefeated later with 75 to his credit. The Derbyshire bowling was accurate, the best results being obtained by William Bestwick, whose 11 wickets cost only 87 runs. For Leicestershire W. E. Astill had the fine bowling figures of 10 wickets for 129 runs, in addition to which he made 41 in his first knock. Leicestershire had the worst of an unfinished game with Somersetshire at Taunton, Astill again giving a good all-round performance. J. C. White found his form again and bowled well for Somerset.

Somerset lost badly to Hampshire at Weston-super-Mare, in spite of a brilliant century by J. C. W. MacBryan. J. A. Newman bowled finely for the winners, with figures of nine wickets for 66 runs. Hampshire had an easy win over Worcestershire at Bournemouth, and thus shared with Gloucestershire the honor of being the only team to win two matches during the week. Hampshire's match with Worcestershire was remarkable for a tight-knit stand for the home county by A. W. Bowtell and W. H. Livsey, who carried the Hampshire score from the meager sum of 118 to a total of 310, thus together adding 192. This constituted the fourth highest last-wicket stand on record in first-class cricket, and incidentally enabled Hampshire to win the match in question by an innings and 82 runs. Bowtell scored 133, and Livsey 70 not out. Newman and A. S. Kennedy did the rest, Newman obtaining 11 wickets for 90, and Kennedy 8 for 104.

Worcestershire, cut up poorly against Gloucestershire at Worcester, and had to admit defeat by exactly 200 runs. F. G. Robinson (77 and 44) and T. J. Smith (77 and 98, not out) did most toward the visiting team's victory. Warwickshire also proved fairly easy prey to Gloucestershire at Bristol, where the bowling of C. W. L. Parker and J. G. Bessant were features. Parker took 10 wickets for 132 runs, and Bessant 8 for 92. The match between Northamptonshire and Sussex at Northampton produced the closest finish of the week, Sussex, at the close of play, requiring 27 to win, with only one wicket to fall. The Sussex men could only play out time, however, and so Northants obtained two championship points for a lead on the first innings. Robert Haywood's 184 was the outstanding individual performance of the match. E. B. Relf and E. H. Bowley, with 89 and 82, respectively, saved Sussex from complete ignominy in their first venture, and M. W. Tate, E. H. Bowley again, and Robert Relf did the greater part of the work in the Sussex second innings.

V. W. C. Jupp was in magnificent batting form against Glamorganshire at Hastings, his 82 and 128 going long way toward Sussex's victory by 268 runs. George Cox met his match, marked success with the ball, capturing four wickets for only eight runs in Glamorganshire's second innings. Rain interfered with what bade fair to be an interesting and important match at Sheffield, for, after disposing of Middlesex for the exceedingly small total of 82, Yorkshire should have been capable of securing a winning advantage. E. R. Wilson bowled splendidly for the home team, his analysis working out at seven wickets for 32 runs. At Huddersfield, however, Yorkshire gained a victory over Nottinghamshire by 113 runs, thanks mainly to the fine bowling of Wilson and W. R. Rhodes. Wilfred Payton's 63 was the highest score of the match, but Roy Kilner and G. H. Hirst ran him close with 60 apiece. Nottinghamshire's match with Northamptonshire was completely spoiled by rain, after the latter had lost five wickets for 34 runs. Rain caused the abandonment of a match between Lanca-

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MASONIC COUNCIL PLANS FOR MEETING

How Scottish Rite Can Help to Make America Better to Be Question Before the Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—How the Scottish Rite can help to make America better, safer and more enduring will be the outstanding question which must be answered during the forthcoming meeting, says an official announcement regarding the plans for the annual meeting of the supreme council of sovereign grand inspectors-general of the thirty-third and last degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, which will be held in Boston on September 20, 21, and 22.

"This meeting," it continues, "will, in all probability, see a marked change in the attitude of Scottish Rite Masons not only toward their own fraternity, but in the relation of that fraternity to society in general and the nation in particular.

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that it is the hope of every active thirty-two-degree Mason to become a member of the Supreme Council. But if that were all that held together a half million of the most representative men in America, Scottish Rite Masonry would long since have become extinct. These men have been pledged to the upholding in their private lives of every fine ideal that has become a part of an advancing society. They have promised to stand by and hold to all the traditions and ideals that have distinguished America among the free nations of the earth. That they have failed to credit Masonry, or that they have not publicly shared with their fraternal Alma Mater the respect for their uniformly constant loyalty, may be a fault open for criticism or a virtue which has its own reward.

In the light of modern tendencies to make known all that is being done, to inject institutionalism into all economic and social forms, added to the further fact there is a crying need for courageous action on the part of great bodies in the upholding of established traditions, the Supreme Council must choose between the continuance of Scottish Rite Masonry as a distinctly fraternal institution and the adoption of a liberal, participating program in which the order will lend its open, institutional support to certain policies and methods which will insure a greater common happiness and a more dependable national security.

"What are those methods?"

The Public Schools

"First of all, the method of graduating children into citizens by way of the public school. The need of intelligent action to fortify the public school has been talked of at Supreme Council meetings for the past 10 years. But it has been mostly talk. Nothing has been spread upon the records of the Council, the most important of the need. It has been one of the duties which Scottish Rite Masons have been urged upon to perform individually. And as everybody's business is nobody's business nothing has been done that would stamp the Supreme Council as an active, pulsating force back of the public school.

"Ways and means of encouraging intelligent Americanization, displaying an interest in correcting existing economic weaknesses, approval and sanction of constructive laws are among the suggestions which are being made by both active and honorary members of the Supreme Council as a means of identifying it with those forces in American society which are directed against the destructive influences that have been scattered over the world by the winds of war and disintegration.

The Supreme Council enters upon its one hundred and ninth meeting as one of the great outstanding organizations of men in the world. It would be difficult to measure it in wealth, influence or capacity for usefulness; it has attracted to itself the best in the varying grades of achievement and success as measured by individual advancement. The forces represented by the council have become too great, too strong, to remain within the guarded precincts of the lodge. They are crying for an opportunity to make the Scottish Rite felt wherever there are American men and women, American children growing into manhood and womanhood, who treasure and hold sacred the traditions and ideals to which Masonry is committed and which its followers will defend as their own."

SECRET SOCIETY IS A SUBJECT FOR INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—William D. Sheppard of Pensacola, Florida, sitting as judge in the United States District Court here, has charged the federal grand jury to investigate secret societies which are reported to interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens. Opponents of the Ku-Klux Klan, an organization which is under investigation in the press, believe that the motive for Judge Sheppard's charge was this organization's alleged overriding of constitutional rights.

"Any organization," said Judge Sheppard, "which holds its meetings by the light of bonfires in secret places, whose members wear white suits and masks, and which attempts to prevent orderly citizens from enjoyment of their constitutional rights, freedom of speech and conscience, and right of trial by jury is a proper subject for investigation by a federal grand jury."

"Such behavior on the part of a secret society is a conspiracy, and the law can be brought to bear in such a case. It is not within the province of a secret society to say who is or who is not a desirable citizen. When such a society, by a demonstration of power, seeks to prevent others from enjoyment of their constitutional rights, it becomes amenable to prosecution in the federal courts through presentment of indictment by the grand jury."

"According to the papers, there is a certain organization now in existence, the members of which are now undertaking to censor the conduct of their fellow citizens. When we arrive at that state of affairs one may well inquire, what difference there is between the United States and Bolshevik Russia."

"We may rest assured that the appointed and elected officers of the people of the United States will see that the laws governing the constitutional rights of all the people are enforced without fear or favor."

MUNICIPAL PLANT PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NORWICH, Connecticut.—The municipally owned electric lighting and gas plant here, operated by the city since 1905, has closed the year with a net profit of \$51,895.98. The gross income for 12 months was \$498,510.41, and \$28,368 was charged off for depreciation.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

"It is true that much attention is paid in the Scottish Rite to the conferring of degrees. It is equally true

SUNDAY SPORTS LAW IS ATTACKED

Rhode Island Statute Which Legalizes Baseball and Other Contests on the Sabbath Is Declared to Be a Failure

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The state law which legalizes baseball, football and various athletic contests on the Sabbath, after a two years' trial, not only is declared to have exaggerated those conditions it was claimed it would alleviate, but also to have fallen far short of producing the moral results its advocates claimed for it.

The Sunday amusement law did not get upon the statute books without strong opposition from organizations which have been formed to conserve the Sabbath, and among the most specious arguments of those who sought to overcome their objections was that its adoption would result in the furnishing of clean and wholesome amusement to thousands of young men who might otherwise drift into mischief.

Many persons who were neutral on the subject when it was agitated in the Legislature are now in favor of having the law repealed, its operation has been so objectionable in many quarters. In the city of Providence the law has become so unpopular that it faces either abrogation within the city limits or repeal at the next general assembly. Sunday games, under the law, are permissible with the sanction of the boards of police commissioners or in towns without such boards with the permission of the town council. Contests on public parks have caused so many complaints within the city that the police board refused to permit them. Now, under a plea that conditions at the games will be bettered, the board has given permission for the playing of further games but under stricter police supervision.

Police executives who have had the Sunday games under observation during the summer Sundays, declare that none of the wholesome effects claimed for the bill before it became law have materialized; that the games on public parks are annoying to reputable people, and that followers of the games will not be able to comply with new restrictions.

One of the Providence commissioners who has condemned the law as unwholesome is Benjamin P. Moulton, who was one of the prominent advocates of the bill.

LIBERAL LEADER OUTLINES POLICY

W. L. Mackenzie King in Ontario Claims Liberals Only Hold Really Progressive Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STRATHROY, Ontario.—W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, closed a tour of Ontario here and at Seaford, and took occasion to appeal to all classes for support, even making an effort to reclaim former Liberals who have undertaken to cast their lot with the United Farmers Party. Mr. King was assisted in his tour by several prominent Liberal members of the House of Commons and these in turn presented the claim that really progressive ideas were to be found only in the Liberal Party.

"Wherein do United Farmer and Liberal doctrines clash?" asked F. F. Pardee, member of the House of Commons for Lambton. "There is no United Farmer Government to say that it would carry out free trade. The idea is preposterous and might as well be put away at once. They have a common end to get to, but by their eternal struggles are allowing the party of reaction to slip in between them and instead of the government the farmers want they will have a government of reaction."

Mr. King put it like this: "There are men who want honest and efficient government and yet who put into the field against men who are fighting their battles other men to oppose them. That is why I am speaking so strongly against the folly of Progressive and Liberal forces dividing. We are face to face with a powerful enemy. What we need in Parliament today is men who have a knowledge of public questions, who can deal with questions that affect the people in terms of millions, men of expert mind and training who understand constitutional questions. Where will you find in the House of Commons a man who by tradition and training and ability is better fitted to represent you than your own Liberal member?"

In his addresses in this section of the Province, Mr. King took occasion to attack the government's merchant marine policy to some extent and criticized the enlargement of the marine service since the war.

"Press reports of the recent Canadian merchant marine losses," he declared, "say that reporters who asked at Ottawa about the losses were told that it did not matter, that the ships were insured. That sounds pretty well, but the insurance companies, I am told, will pay just what it costs to replace the ship and not what it cost to build. While they cost \$190 a ton to build, we are told by experts they could be replaced at \$40 to \$50 a ton and that is the insurance that will be paid."

The speaker referred to the use of closure by the government and predicted that it would be used again should the Opposition object to the terms of the forthcoming redistribution bill. "Who is going to protect your interests then?" he asked. "There are only 13 members who belong to the Agrarian group in Parliament and

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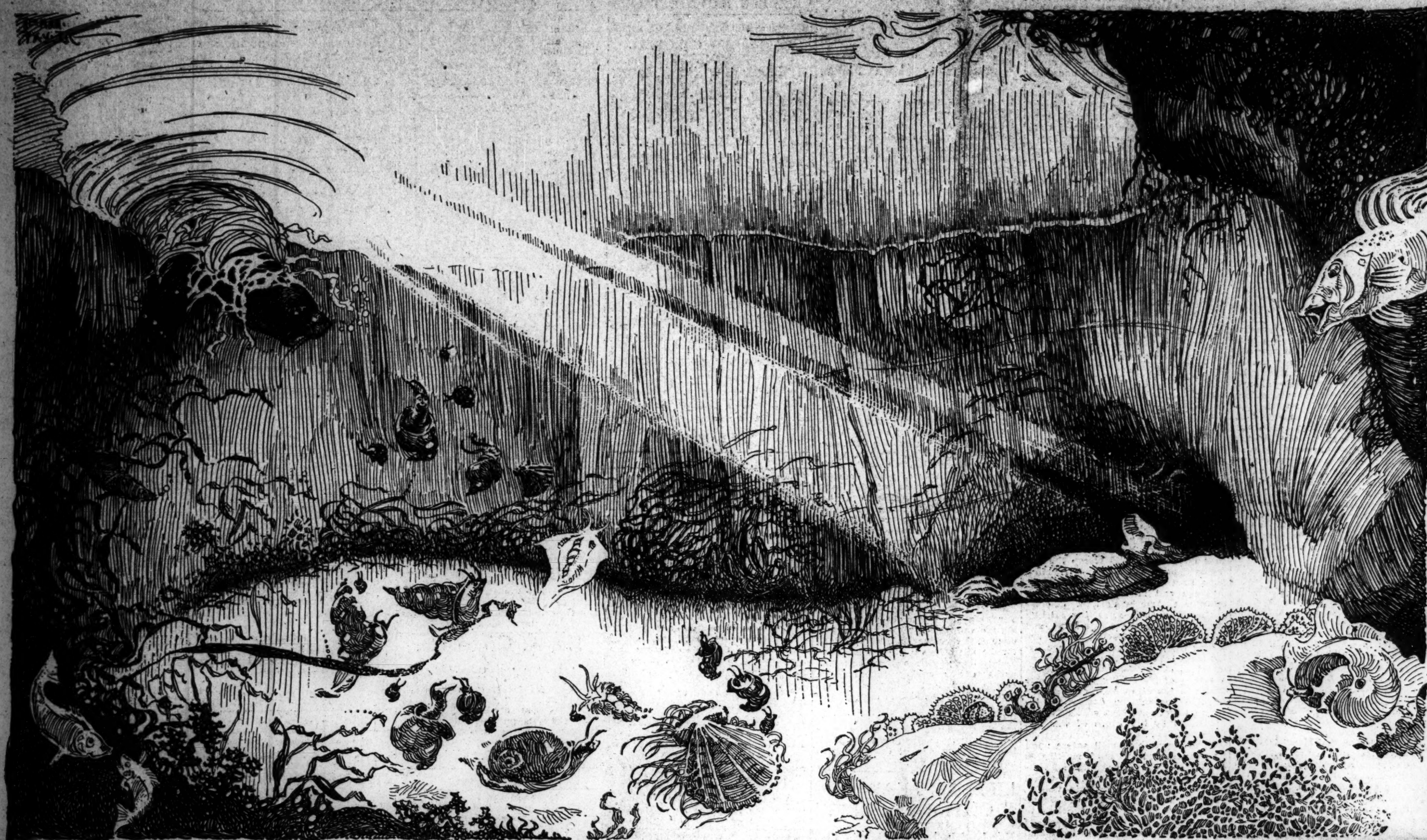
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"HOMEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"And there, sure enough, lay the bag that belonged to the lady"

Sailors of the Sky

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
There drifts on high across the sky
A cloud so soft and light;
It is a boat where gaily float
The raindrops silvery bright.

They dance and trip aboard their ship
High in the golden air,
They sail and play the liveliest day
Without a single care.

Until they hear a call come clear
From the dusty earth below;
Each plant and seed in thirsty need
Cries, "Come, and help us grow!"

Then all make haste and do not waste
More time among the stars,
But down to earth with joy and mirth
Slip all the jolly tars.

What the Ragman Saw

Sotaro, the ragman, was very, very happy. For more than a year he had been anticipating a holiday, as he walked along crying "Kusu no charai wa gosaimasen ka?" (Have you no old paper or rags to sell?) and now he had put by sufficient yen for the purpose, and he would start on the morrow for the country. He wanted to see the flowers and fields instead of the great piles of waste paper and rags all around him in Nippon.

Sotaro was a ragman, and so he possessed a cart into which he put the pieces as he went. Gayly he stepped along, his "Kusu wa gozai!" echoing as he went. He paused for a moment to look at the children playing otodomo with their tiny bags filled with red beans, and he admired the dexterous way a small maiden was throwing them in the air and catching them ere they reached the ground.

Very early Sotaro went home that day and made his preparations, and he arose next morning with the dawn and caught the train. He hopped on the seat after taking off his sandals, and sat contentedly gazing through the windows at the honorable mountains and duck ponds as they sped by him. No matter if the train would be an hour late, he was happy and gay. He bought his "honorable lunch" in its little oblong wooden box, with its nice new pair of chopsticks fixed to the lid, and admired the shining golden skin of the persimmons.

At last the train arrived at its destination, and Sotaro gayly descended and prepared to walk the distance required till he arrived at the farm kept by his "honorable brother." He gazed with joy and wonder at the green pines and bamboo along the way, and the splendid green carpet of growing rice on either side of him. He watched the water wheels of every sort and shape, and the men and women working in enormous hats, which looked like crops of moving mushrooms. He thought nothing in the world could be more beautiful than this landscape of growing rice, and Sotaro was not alone in this thought. Some liked better the time of cherry blossoms, and some

the time of the maple flame, but the quietness and rest of this splendid greenness appealed to Sotaro more than gayer colors could have done. He loved the little country houses heavy with thatch, and the orderly gardens with the tiny ornamental sheets of water. By and by he came to a region of mulberry trees, growing for the silkworms, and away on the left was the dwelling of his "honorable brother." Do you ask what the ragman saw? He saw the wonders of pine, and growing rice, and bamboo, and water wheels with the loving and appreciative eyes of an artist.

One day before the rice was gathered in, Sotaro returned to Nippon and sold his rag business and went to the beloved country, where he had a cottage and kept silkworms, and he had a little hand reeling machine of his own, and soon he could show you a big shining twist of silk, glittering like silver. From this little cottage he could see the rice, green in the spring, and in the autumn shining red and gold.

Voyagers' Tales

Many of the tales of voyagers that were collected by Richard Hakluyt in the time of Shakespeare are fully as pleasant to read now as "Robinson Crusoe" or "Gulliver's Travels," and they have the advantage of being shorter. Take, for instance, "The First Voyage of Master John Davis, Undertaken in June, 1585, for the Discovery of the North-West Passage, written by John James Marchant, servant to the Worshipful Master William Sanderson." Here we read of the discovery of a land "the first sight whereof did show as if it had been in form of a sugar loaf, standing to our sight above the clouds, for that it did show over the fog like a white list in the sky."

Mooring the barque in good order, the captain and his company went on shore on a small island, where they found people who showed them a "thing made like a timbrel," which they "did beat upon with a stick, making a noise like a small drum." Then John James Marchant goes on to tell of the canoes which these people had, the rocks of the land "very fair, like marble, full of veins of divers colors," of their sleds, of their fire backed by stones laid like a wall, of their fruit like currants, and of the pools of snow-water beside cliffs "of such ore as Master Forbisher brought from Meta Incognita." A pleasant land it was to discover, and a pleasant land it is to discover today with the help of some parts of Hakluyt's tales.

The Runaways

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Yesterday the bluets played
All the meadows o'er;
Then one night they slipped away,
To be seen no more.
Perhaps they heard the daisies say,
"We'll decorate the fields today!"

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Snails, Scallops and Winkles Engage in a Dance

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Now, as you may chance to remember, two snails had passed Seal as he edged his way toward the rim of the pool. He had, at the time, paid them little attention—feeling, no doubt, that he owed them no more than that in the face of the more important business at hand.

But as he drew nearer and nearer, his eyes rested upon them again. Peering intently through the chinks in the kelp that so completely enveloped him, he saw that the pair had come to a halt on the very tip edge of the pool. Then, of a sudden, both turned and looked back. And what was most disconcerting, they gazed straight at Seal; or, at any rate, seemed to be doing so. Had they discovered him?

That was the thought that flashed through Seal's mind as he withdrew still deeper into the depths of his great coat of sea-weed. Needless to say, he came to a stop as sharp as a rock and then—having first caught his breath—held it as softly as ever could be.

But when two waves had come, and when two waves had gone and yet there came no shout from the snails, Seal decided he had been entirely mistaken. So, first letting go of his breath, he raised one eye to a wee opening between the leaves of the kelp.

The snails were still facing in his direction but he now saw that they had their eyes fixed upon something on a line with his flippety-flappers. And glancing down he looked upon the quaintest of travelers.

This newcomer seemed to be composed almost entirely of hat. The hat was shaped like Diggeldy Dan's; that is to say, it was tall for its width and came to a point at the top. Certainly it was far too tall and entirely too large for the one who had donned it—so much so, indeed, that Seal could see not one whit of its wearer save the tips of his toes. This odd hat was made of shell all crinkled and curled and as its owner advanced it bobbed first to the left and then to the right like the mast of a ship that's at anchor.

"What a funny hat," thought Seal. And he fully expected the snails to start laughing at sight of it. But they did nothing of the kind. Instead they merely waited in solemn silence until he who wore it came up to them. Then they spoke.

"You are late," said the First Snail, in a voice that plainly showed his displeasure.

"Very late," added the Second Snail, jumping quite off the rock; which, as you will understand, is the only way

in which a snail may stamp its foot. "I know it," piped His Hatship, "but you see I missed the first three waves and so had to float in."

"Oh!" exclaimed the First Snail, as it taken somewhat aback by the answer.

"Besides," the other continued, "I was obliged to travel all the way around that perfect mountain of seaweed." And he bobbed his tall hat in the direction of Seal.

"Um!" muttered the Second Snail, and then added, "But now you are here I pray that you proceed with us. And please be quick, for we are the very last to arrive."

"With all my hat," consented the stranger; and without the slightest ado he swaggered to the brink of the pool and stepped square off the edge of it.

As Seal watched, the two snails lowered their two feet over the rim (somewhat gingerly, he thought), cocked their heads a bit to one side, and then gradually vanished from view.

"Well!" said the watcher, with a sigh of relief, "that was a close call, sure enough. But it was well worth the risk for I am now more than ever convinced that there is something unusual going on in that pool."

So thinking, he started forward again. By this time, the waves had increased in number. And some were large, and some were small; while some came in between. All the large waves reached well into the arch. But the in-between-ones often got no farther than the moss-covered rocks or the foot of the archway. Yet they made even more of a fuss than the big ones. With what booming and bluster did they bid Seal observe them! And the spray they kicked up!—clouds upon clouds of it aproning the air.

As Seal crept on, great sheets of the mist enveloped his coat of kelp. How it rained through the chinks of it! How beautiful it was!

Once the sunbeams touched a cloud of it and turned it to red and turned it to blue, with violet and rose mixed in with the two.

"And over there, as well," Seal observed, wonderingly, "and there, and there, and there! Why they're rainbows! Or at least parts of rainbows. Just most all there are in the world, I guess, come to play in the Arch of the Spraybows. Come to—"

But here he interrupted himself. "Spraybows!" he exclaimed, repeating the word. "Why—why of course that's it! Not rainbows but spraybows. For how could they be rainbows when there isn't any rain? Just couldn't be. And that's why it's called the Arch of the Spraybows."

Indeed, Seal was so very proud of his discovery and so taken with the colorful bows that he forgot to keep on toward the pool. But after a moment a great wave reminded him—a wave that all but lifted him off the floor of the archway and, continuing

past, laid a layer of foam on the top of the pool.

At the same moment a sound reached his ears—a sweet-sweet sound that said "Tinkle-tinkle-tinkle," and which came, as before, from the Pool-of-the-Shells.

Once more alert, Seal again moved his flippety-flippers under their cover of kelp. And so, before another wave had swished over the floor, he found himself at the point where he had just seen the two snails.

He was now able to look straight into the pool. At first, being patterned with foam, it did nothing but smirk and then wink at him—that is to say, the big bubbles winked and the wee bubbles blinked and, with their winks and their blinks, covered what was beneath them. But gradually, one by one and dozen by dozen, the bubbles of foam bowed—or, rather, winked themselves out, thus leaving the pool as clear as a spring in the woods.

Slowly—and, Oh! so cautiously—Seal leaned over the edge to look into the depths of it. And just as he did he found his eyes and his ears in sudden agreement. For as the first caught sight of a most remarkable gathering, the second caught the voice of a thousand "tinkle-tinkles." And right then and there the one in the kelp knew that he had found the abode of those rogues he was after.

What a sight lay below!

Far down on the sandy floor of the pool, odd dancers were dancing; not with their feet as dancers should dance, but with a motion that was borrowed from some mysterious something that dwelt in the depths of the water.

Now those who were dancing numbered snails, scallops and winkles, while mingling with these were many crinkly hatted ones exactly like the swaggering stranger who had stepped off the brim of the pool.

The dance resembled a slow minuet. There was no little bowing and no little scraping—and most especially on the part of the high-batted boppers. And each time they bowed the tops of their hats would tap the tops of the snails that were opposite them; and whenever they did the tap made a sound that said "tinkle."

But that was only the start of it. For each time the odd boppers bobbed they all but lost their balance—so high and so strange were their far-too-big hats. And so they presented such a ridiculous appearance that the jolly round snails shook with laughter. This caused them to jiggle against the sides of the winkles and to jostle the scallops as the gay party danced. Thus, as you may well suppose, all this jiggling and jostling and this flippety-tapping caused the Pool-of-the-Shells to resound again and again with a thousand "tinkle-tinkle-tinklings."

But, as has been said, the dancers seemed to be first set in motion by a mysterious something that lay near the floor of the pool. So as he

watched, Seal's eyes moved up and down and across that he might discover what it was that so stirred them; and to catch—if he could—a glimpse of the spangle bag.

He now found that the bottom of the hole in the rock was almost flat and covered with very white sand dotted with gray and green pebbles that were always and ever in motion. First they would roll this way and then they'd roll that, just as you've seen a ball do in a boat.

"Yet surely," reasoned Seal, "this great rock is not rocking!" And then, of a moment, he saw through the puzzle. Leaning still farther out and craning his neck as now very plainly discerned it. For there, on that side of the pool that was nearest him and leading off from the very lowest part of the basin was an opening as large as Elephant's head. Here, without doubt, was an under-cave passage that led straight back to the ocean! For, each time the sea breathed, the water gently poured first in and then out of the opening. And it was this that caused the pebbles to roll and urged those dancers to dance!

"Well!" exclaimed Seal (though quite under his breath), "this grows more interesting every minute. For it's in there, I'll be bound, that they've hidden the bag."

Thus convinced, he determined to find out—if and out he could. But in order to look into the mouth of the opening he saw that it would be necessary to work around to the far side of the pool.

Slowly he began his journey and patiently continued it. But finally, jot by jot and inch by inch, he had moved to where he might peer through the kelp into the black mouth of the under-sea passage.

And there, sure enough—not three fathoms inside it—lay the bag that belonged to the Lady!

The Pretty Lady! The Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes! What, indeed, had become of her, and the White-White Horse? Why was she not come to help rescue the spangle bag from those mischievous tinkles?

These were the questions that Seal asked himself as he lay there concealed in the long strands of kelp, keeping one eye on the bag while the other kept tab on those rollicking dancers.

How Are the Pasture Lands

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

How are the pasture lands,
Where my little fireflies are;
Where the harvest moon comes up,
And the evening star?
Oh, it's a peaceful place,
Just the very same, I know.
And the fireflies and the white
Moonbeams come and go.

To the Shack of the Woods

Sing a song of winter evenings,
Spent around a cheery blaze,
Piping tunes, and telling stories
Of other ways, and other days.

All this week the snow has been falling, falling, so that everywhere now it is very deep and no long walks are possible. But there is a great treat today, for Duncan has just called, in passing, to ask his friends, the Duffs, if they would care for a ride in the snow plow, as he and his two dear horses, Donald and Charlie, are going to clear the road right along by the big loch, as far as the inn. Dave and Kenny don their coziest, wooliest clothes and off they go in their funny chariot, with plenty of straw to keep their feet warm. What a happy jaunt this is! Even Donald and Charlie enjoy it, and you should just see how they cock their ears to listen to the music, for all the way the boys are either whistling, or singing, or playing on the mouth organ, which is another cheery friend that goes with them everywhere.

The boys have great talks, too, as they jog along, about the making and mending of roads and bridges, and the wonders that have been done in that way. When on their return Dave and Denny thank Duncan for giving them such a treat, and letting them see so much of the country in this deep snow, he, in his turn, thanks them for their cheery company, and says how they have shortened the road for him.

In the evening as the Duffs look from the window they see the light from the little shack in the wood, beckoning to them, and they are eager to be off, for they know that Andrew, the woodman, will be looking for them to spend this evening around the cozy fire of logs that they helped him to prepare. Off they go, and as it is quite near, they are soon seated in the shack listening eagerly to great tales of brave adventures. Andrew seems to have been all over the world, and can tell many a tale of peace and war. The favorite stories are those that tell of camp life out in the great woods of America, of the doings of Hiawatha and Redwings, and many a cozy hour is spent listening to these tales and joining in the choruses of the songs about these heroes and heroines. They love to dawdle on the hill with the shepherd, on the road with the roadman, and in the wood with the woodman, and each is to the other helpful, cheery company.

Andrew shows them many things, from the management of his magnificent horse Ambassador to the use of cross-saw and hatchet. So these cheery, eager boys learn to spend many a happy useful hour in the wood, providing and bringing home twigs and logs to give you a welcome, to make the fire and to boil the kettle.

THE HOME FORUM

Margaret More Upon a Night in Town

Yesterday, being St. John's Eve, we went into town to see the mustering of the Watch. Mr. Rastall had secured us a window opposite the King's Head in Chepe, where their Majesties went in State to see the show. The Streets were a marvel to see, being like unto a continuation of fair bowries or arbours, garlanded across and over the Doors with green Birch, long Fennel, Orpin, St. John's Wort, white Lilies, and such like; with innumerable Candles interspersed, the which, being lit up as soon as 'twas dusk, made the whole look like enchanted Land; while, at the same time, the leaping over Bon-fires commenced, and produced shouts of laughter. The youths would have had Father goe down and join 'em; Rupert, speciallie, begged him hard, but he put him off with "Sirrah, you Goose-cap, dost think twould befit the Judge of the Sheriff's Court?"

At length, to the sound of Trumpets, came marching up Cheapside two thousand of the Watch, in white Fustian, with the City Badge; and seven hundred Cressett Banners, each with his Follow to supple him with Oyl, and making, with their Lights, the Night as Clear as Day. After 'em, the Morris-dancers and City Waites; the Lord Mayor on horseback, very fine, with the Glants and Pageants; and the Sheriff and his Watch, and his Glants and Pageants. The Streets very uproarious on our way back to the Barge, but the homeward Passage delicious; the Night Ayre cool and the stars shining brightly. Father and Erasmus had some satyrpomick Talk; howbeit, methought Erasmus less familiar with the heavenly Bodies than Father is. Afterwards they spoke of the King, but not over-freely, by reason of the Barmegans overhearing.

We younger Folks felle to choosing our favorite Mottoes and Devices, in which the Elders at length joined us. Mother's was loyal—"Cleave to the Crown though it hang on a Bush." Erasmus's was—"Pecunia laetate." William said he was indebted for his to St. Paul—"I seeke not yours, but you." For me, I quoted one I had seen in an olde Countre Church, "Mieux être que paraître," which pleased Father and Erasmus much—"The Household of Sir Thomas More," by Anne Manning.

The Gold-Barr'd Butterflies

The gold-barr'd butterflies to and fro
And over the waterlids wanderd
And wore

As headless and idle as clouds that
rove
And rift by the peaks of perpetual
snow.

—Joaquin Miller.

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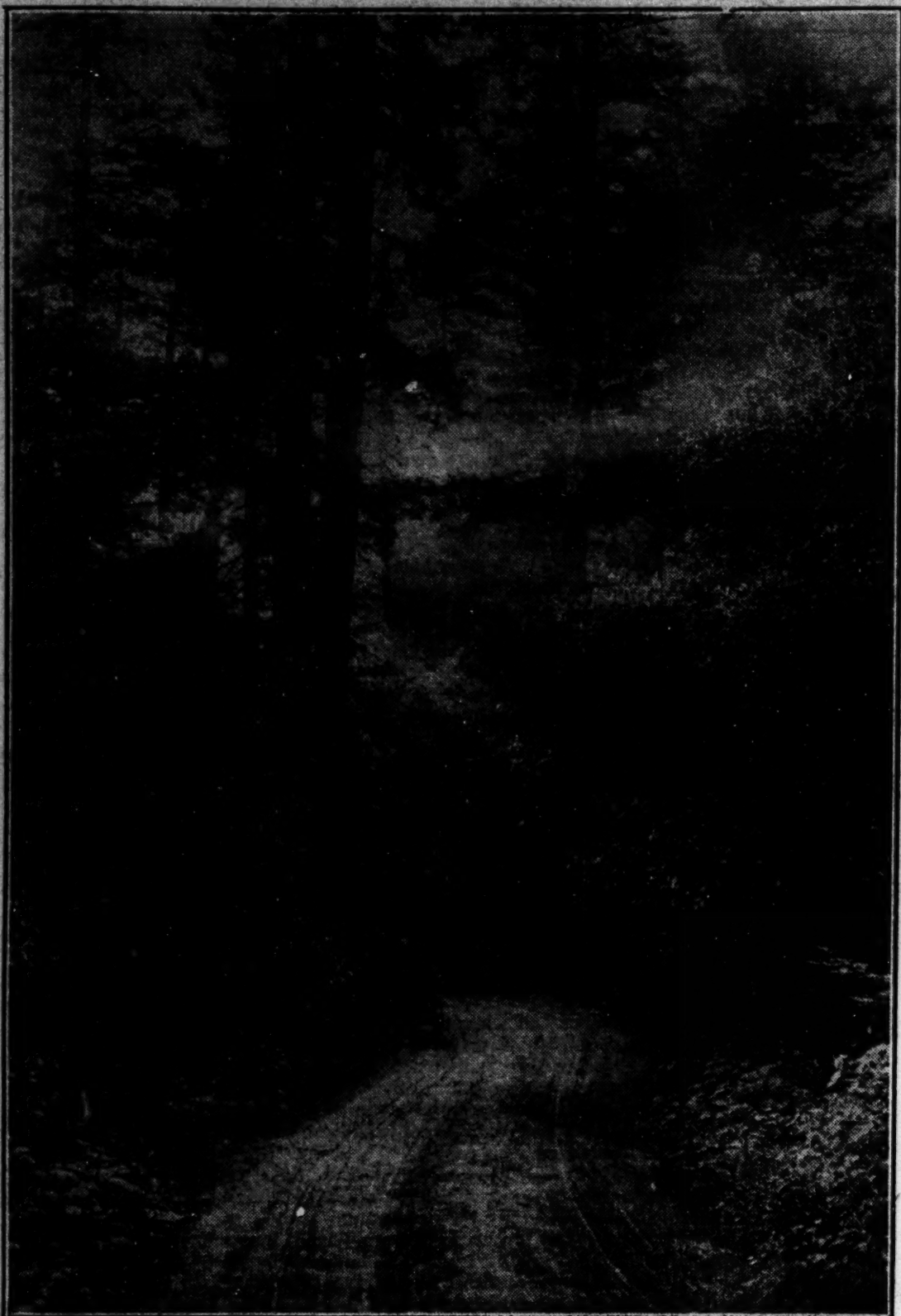
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Morning sunlight through the California redwoods

Redwood the Glory of the Coast Range

But the redwood (sequoia sempervirens) is the chief glory of the Coast Range. Beginning in the meridian of Santa Cruz, where we find a colossal colonnade of these redwoods, they reach on into Oregon, in a magnificent forest belt ten miles wide and four hundred miles long. No other region on the continent shows so continuous a march of these giant trees.

It is an hour of joy to quit the belt of pines and oaks—none of them very old—and to come suddenly into the presence of these mighty redwoods that belong to the centuries. Many of them wear lightly their thousand years of battle with the storms.

Sometimes you will come upon a giant redwood with a group of young redwoods standing in friendly circle round him. Often have I lain down to sleep within such a magic chamber of fragrant trunks and boughs.

"California the Wonderful," Edwin Markham.

Gray at the English Lakes

We leave Fieldside and pass up towards the Toll-bar and so win "The Moor." But we halt often and turn round, for the sun is chasing shadow across the plain; Bassenthwaite gleams like "the flashing of a shield," Derwentwater is divinely blue, and the mountain heads from "Glamara to westernmost Wythop" are clad in glorious pomp of autumn purple and gold.

We may imagine ourselves back a whole century and a quarter. That man who has turned round at a spot just beyond the larch plantation to gaze backward, is a poet. You would hardly think it, there is such a refinement of dandyism about him. So dapper is he of dress, from the well-tied bob-wig to the brass buttons on his drab knee-breeches, from well-starched stock to shining shoe-buckle, you would guess he was a city exquisite, rather than some strolling poet. But you will understand when you see his readiness, how it came to pass that he left behind him in such faultless handwriting that three-volume commonplace book which Pembroke Castle so carefully guards. . . . He has been staying for a week at Keswick on this his first tour to the Lakes, in October of 1769, and he is alone. . . .

And here we are in imagination chatting on the Ambleside road-track over the open common to the moor (for the turnpike was not in those days), at the superb point of view for Derwentwater and the Keswick vale, with the author of an elegy that shall live as long as English verse is read. Glad enough he is to escape

Powhatan and Captain John Smith

Thus does Captain John Smith tell of meeting Powhatan, the North American Indian chief, in Virginia in 1607.

"Arriving at Weramocomoco their Emperor kindly welcomed me with good words, and great platters of sundry victuals, assuring me his friendship, and my liberty within four days. He much delighted in Opechancanough's relation of what I had described to him, and oft examined me upon the same.

"He asked me the cause of our coming.

"I told him being in fight with the Spaniards, our enemy, being overpowered, near put to retreat, and by extreme weather put to this shore, where landing . . . at Kecoughtan, they kindly used us; we by signs demanded fresh water, they described us over the river was all fresh water; at Paspahugh also they kindly used us: our pinnace being leaky, we were forced to stay to mend her, till Captain Newport, my father, came to conduct us away.

"He demanded why we went further with our boat. I told him, in that I would have occasion to talk of the back sea. . . .

"After good deliberation, he began to describe me the countries beyond the falls, with many of the rest; confirming what not only Opechancanough and an Indian which had been prisoner to Powhatan had before told me; but some called it five days, some six, some eight, where the said water dashed amongst many stones and rocks each storm; which caused oft times the head of the river to be brackish.

"He described also upon the same sea a mighty nation called Pocahontan, a fierce nation. . . . He signified their crowns were shaven, long hair in the neck, tied on a knot, swords like pollaxes.

"Beyond them, he described people with short coats, and sleeves to the elbows, that passed that way in ships like ours. Many kingdoms he described me, to the head of the bay, which seemed to be a mighty river, issuing from mighty mountains betwixt the two seas. The people clothed at Ocamshowan, he also confirmed. And the southerly countries also, as the rest that reported us to be within a day and a half of Mangrove, two days of the Shawonook, six from Roanoke to the south part of the back sea. He described a country called Apone, where they have abundance of brass and houses walled as ours.

"I requested his discourse (seeing what pride he had in his great and spacious dominions, seeing that all he knew were under his territories) in describing to him the territories of Europe, which was subject to our

Stallbridge-Minster

The town was ancient and compact—a domino of tiled houses and walled gardens, dwarfed by the disproportionate bigness of the church. From the midst of the thoroughfare which divided it in half, fields and trees were visible at either end; and through the sallop of every street, there flowed in from the country a silent invasion of green grass. Bees and birds appeared to make the majority of the inhabitants; every garden had its row of hives, the eaves of every house were plastered with the nests of swallows, and the pinnacles of the church were flickered about all day long by a multitude of wings. The town was full of Roman foundations; and as I looked out that afternoon from the low windows of the inn, I should scarce have been surprised to see a centurion coming up the street with a fatigue draft of legionaries. In short, Stallbridge-Minster was one of those towns which appear to be maintained by England for the instruction and delight of the American ramblers; to which he seems guided by an instinct not less surprising than the settler's, and which he visits and quits with equal enthusiasm—"The Wrecker," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

great king whose subject I was, the innumerable multitude of his ships, [and] I gave him to understand the noise of trumpets, and terrible manner of fighting [which] were under Captain Newport my father: whom I intitled the Meworames, which they call the king of all the waters. At his greatness he admired: and not a little feared. He desired me to forsake Paspahugh, and to live with him upon his river, a country called Capa Howasticke. He promised to give me corn, venison, or what I wanted to feed us: hatchets and copper we should make him, and none should disturb us.—From "A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as Hath Happened in Virginia," by Captain John Smith.

Fothergill Buys a Barrow

This is how Fothergill changed his life. . . . One morning he made his way to the Whitechapel Road, and there he bought a barrow. The Whitechapel barrows are of all sizes, from the barrow wheeled about by a boy with half a dozen heads of cabbages to barrows drawn by a tall pony, such as on Sundays take the members of a club to Epping Forest. They are all precisely the same in plan and construction, only in the larger sizes the handles develop or evolve into shafts; and they are equally suitable, according to size, for the vending of wheats, for a hot-potato cart, a piano organ. . . . Fothergill bought a medium sized "developed" one, and also a donkey to fit; he had it painted white, picked out with green—the barrow, not the donkey—and when his arrangements were complete, stabled the whole for the night in Bloomsbury. The following morning, before the early red had faded from the sky, the exodus took place. Fothergill turned down Oxford Street, sitting on the shaft, and disappeared from our sight, heading west at a leisurely pace. So he passed out of our lives by way of the Baywater Road.

They must have wandered far and seen many things, he and his donkey, from the fiftful fragments of news that now and again reached us. It seems that eventually, his style of living being economical, he was enabled to put down his donkey and barrow, and set up a cart and mare—no fashionable gipsy-cart, a sort of houseboat on wheels, but a light and serviceable cart, with a movable tilt, constructed on his own designs. This allowed him to take along with him a few canvases and other artist's materials and even to ask a friend from town for a day or two, if he wanted to.

He was in this state of comparative luxury when at last, by the merest accident, I foregathered with him once more. I had pulled up to Streetly one afternoon, and leaving my boat, had gone for a long ramble on the glorious North Berkshire Downs to stretch my legs before dinner. Somewhere over on Cuckhamsey Hill, by the side of the Ridgeway, remote from the habitable world, I found him on the shaft of his cart, the mare cropping the short grass beside him. He greeted me without surprise or effusion, as if we had only parted yesterday, and without a hint of an allusion to past times, but drifted quietly into rambling talk of his past three years, and, without ever telling his story right out, left a strange picturesque impression of a nomadic life which struck me as separated by fifty years from modern conventional existence. The old road-life still lingered on in places, it seemed, once one got well away from the railway: there were two Englands existing together, the one fringing the great iron highways wherever they might go—the England under the eyes of most of us. The other, unguessed at by many, in whatever places were still vacant of shrik and rattle, drowsed on as of old: the England of heath and common and windy sheep down, of by-lanes and Adams and Lavengro. The spell of the free untrammelled life came over me as I listened, till I was fain to accept of his hospitality and a horse-blanket for the night, oblivious of civilised comforts down at the Bull. On the downs where Alfred fought we lay. . . . and in the silence of the lone tract that unfolded us we seemed nearer to those old times than to the hushed and sleeping valley of the Thames—"Pagan Papers," by Kenneth Grahame.

Times and seasons, as opposed to eternity, are extensively discussed in

Times and Seasons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN faith is often willing to admit that anything may happen in the future, or that many things of an unusual nature may have happened in the past, at a remote time. Scholastic theology, for example, teaches that marvelous things were accomplished on earth at the beginning of the Christian era, and also that marvelous things may be expected in heaven, which it defines as a future state attainable only after death. The seeker for present help, however, finds vastly more comfort in the statement made by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 242 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous": "Christian Science is absolute; it is neither behind the point of perfection nor advancing towards it; it is at this point and must be practised therefrom."

Among their many blessings students of Christian Science count the ability to understand the meaning of Bible passages formerly unintelligible. As a man's viewpoint changes from the material to the spiritual, he gains the ability to interpret Scriptural lessons in their highest significance, always that of Spirit, not matter. Two passages thus illuminated occur in Matthew and in Mark, describing the incident of the fig tree which Christ Jesus caused to wither because of its barrenness, though "the time of figs was not yet."

It is difficult to see how a purely material interpretation could find the incident of any value. Looked at from the so-called practical standpoint, it is foolish to expect figs before their time of ripening. But the Master's rebuke of the fig tree was just the sort of disregard for material law shown by Christ Jesus during his whole ministry. It was surely as impractical to attempt to change water into wine merely by having it poured into jars, to obtain coins from a fish's mouth, to divide five loaves of bread among five thousand people, or to call forth from the grave a man who had been dead for days buried. All these highly impractical things were accomplished, however, for the good of humanity.

The difference between these acts of Jesus and his summary disposal of the fig tree is that the benefits conferred by the former are obvious, even from a wholly material viewpoint. The fact is, however, that the practical benefits were merely incidental to the demonstration of the power of Spirit. Otherwise, of course, those demonstrations would be of little value to humanity today; they would have been dispensations confined to the multitudes who were healed or who partook of the loaves and fishes. The truth as learned in Christian Science is that the wonders wrought by Jesus stand for all time as examples of the power and availability of divine Love, or Principle. The lessons of victory over sin and sickness, over the various forms of lack, and over death, guide all who in the twentieth century would follow the Master's example, even as they did his immediate disciples. Among them the lesson taught by the fig tree is surely this: that the human concept of time-limitation, as an excuse for failure of any sort, is an erroneous one which merits and receives only destruction. Hence the fig tree was made to wither away, not to emphasize the element of destruction, but by concrete illustration to rebuke any lack based on a time-limitation—for instance, the unfolding of good only during a certain season, and thus powerfully to bring the lesson home to the disciples.

That time-limitation has nothing to do with the real universe and spiritual, perfect man must be apparent. Since God is omnipotent and omnipresent, the man who seeks divine aid does not need to wait for time to bring results. Mrs. Eddy says, "Divinity is always ready." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 458.) A corresponding readiness to do the divine will is also necessary, however, and so a man must become emancipated from fears about time in order to receive instant blessings. This seems simple enough until one begins to realize the extent to which the belief in time-limitation is permitted to govern human life. Time is used to measure intelligence: a man is conceded to be more capable of learning at one period of his life, or even at one time of day, than at another, as if the reflection of infinite Mind could be affected by the passing of hours or years. It is granted power over a man's body, which in so-called health is still held subject to age, and in illness is regarded as even more helpless.

Thus the time-element enters into every phase of a man's life, economic, political, or social. And what is time, after all, even from a human standpoint? Primarily, it is a convenience of men's own invention, based on men's observation of the movements of solar bodies. Now, there should be nothing terrible about a convenience of men's own invention. There is nothing harmful to a man in the fact that the earth turns on its axis in what he is pleased to call a day. The trouble comes when such a turning is considered as either shortening or lengthening a man's life, as making it easier or harder for him to live harmoniously, or when the occurrence of a number of such turnings is thought to bring a man nearer the grave, or the non-occurrence of a sufficient number of them is accepted as a reason why a fig tree should be barren.

Times and seasons, as opposed to eternity, are extensively discussed in

the third chapter of Ecclesiastes, where, beginning with the verse, "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven," the writer goes on to summarize all temporal beliefs. Then the inevitable conclusions are reached: "I know that there is no good in them," and "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it: and God doeth it, that men should fear before him. That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been; and God requirereth that which is past."

So it was that the Preacher disposed of the whole matter; then the lesson was brought home with all the force of demonstration when the fig tree withered away under Jesus' denunciation; and, finally, to a world still heedless of either teaching, still living from one second to the next, comes the message found on page 215 of Science and Health: "Whatever is governed by God, is never for an instant deprived of the light and might of intelligence and Life."

There Was Once a Road Through the Woods

They shut the road through the woods
Seventy years ago.

Weather and rain have undone it
again.

And now you would never know
There was once a road through the
woods.

Before they planted the trees,
It is underneath the coppice and heath,
And the thin anemones.

Only the keeper sees
That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the
woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
When the night-air cools on the trout-
pined pools

Where the otter whistles his mate,
You will hear the beat of a horse's
feet.

And the swish of a skirt in the dew,
Steadily cantering through
The misty solitudes.

As though they perfectly knew
The old lost road through the
woods.

But there is no road through the
woods.

—Rudyard Kipling.

An Epic or Dramatic Poem
In designing a house and gardens,
it is happy when there is an opportunity of maintaining a subordination of parts; the house so luckily placed as to exhibit a view of the whole design. I have sometimes thought that there was room for it to resemble an epic or dramatic poem.—Shenstone.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Politician and the Farmer

IF ANY effort is to be made to observe the usual formalities of the occasion, certainly it would seem impolite, if not impolitic, as well as absolutely ungrateful and unappreciative, were the representative members of the farmer organizations in the United States to fail in acknowledging the unusual consideration being bestowed upon them by politicians and officeholders of every partisan faith, in and out of Washington. The experience is quite a new one. The farmer has not been taught to expect great consideration at the hands of politicians and officeholders, except in those biennial periods which mark recurring state and national election campaigns. Formerly he had been forced to content himself with promises, trusting to a more or less uncertain possibility of their fulfillment. Too often he had been forced to the conclusion that his memory was much clearer regarding these pledges, so freely made, than was that of the victorious candidate to whom had been delegated the duty of accomplishing desired industrial and social reforms. He has seen the grand march of progress formed, with the ranks filled by the elect, while he remained an inconspicuous "wall-flower" on an inconspicuous bench along the side lines.

But all this seems to have been changed. Unexpectedly, particularly during the last year or more, the farmers have succeeded in convincing those who more or less thoughtlessly ignore pledges made in apparent good faith, that absolute fulfillment of these promises is demanded and expected. The methods employed to this end have been as simple as they have proved effective. First, the farmers have perfected, in the allied branches of the industries they represent, efficient and forceful working organizations. In addition to this, they have broadened the scope of their associations beyond the limits of mere producing and marketing agencies, to include any necessary partisan or nonpartisan political activity. They have learned, especially in the great areas in the west and middle west, where those engaged in agriculture are in the majority, that their allied strength constitutes a dominating political force. It has not been necessary for them to inform their friends, the active politicians, of this fact. It had been well known to them all along. The results have been so immediate as to appear almost spontaneous. In Congress, and out of it, the successes scored by the farmer bloc, so called, have been the subject of comment and surprise.

Perhaps it might have been expected, now that the fact has been impressed upon those who must answer to their constituencies at least once in two years, as in the case of members of the House of Representatives, and once in six years, as in the case of United States Senators, that effective means have been found to dispense with the services of those who have failed to perform their pledges to the people, that some persuasive argument would be sought by which an almost inevitable result could be avoided. So no great surprise should be manifested that a volunteer has been found to "bell the cat." The recruit in such a precarious undertaking must, first of all, be a person of unquestionable courage. He should, likewise, be tactful and resourceful. Preferably he should be one in whom those he approaches have, or are supposed to have, implicit confidence. Surely he should not be handicapped by a record in which has been written the story of promises made only to be broken. It is to be presumed, therefore, that Sydney Anderson, Republican Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry of the House, possesses all these desired qualifications, for it is he, unquestionably, who has undertaken what a politician less courageous would have shrunk from attempting.

Mr. Anderson represents a constituency of farmers. It may reasonably be assumed, therefore, that he speaks the language of the farmer class, and that he can rightly appraise the legitimate aims and purposes of those whom he is presumed to represent. It is noteworthy, in view of all these things, that Mr. Anderson, in a somewhat remarkable statement recently issued by him in Washington, after carefully and more or less cautiously prefacing his main point, advises the farmers of the United States, and more particularly those of the western and middle western sections, to forgo further intensive political activities, that they may devote themselves the more assiduously to the intelligent solution of those industrial problems which he feels are being neglected. To the impartial, but interested, observer the inescapable query must be as to the sincerity, or the lack of it, which prompts such a deliberate pronouncement. Is Mr. Anderson, in the rôle of mentor in so vital a matter as that in which he assumes to act, entirely unselfish and absolutely uninfluenced by partisan considerations? He is the representative of the people of a great agricultural state, and it is a fact well known to all those familiar with the recent trend of political activities that Minnesota is a battleground on which warfare is being waged by the forces of both the old line political parties, sometimes singly and sometimes in a close defensive alliance, against threatened encroachments by the forces of nonpartisanship. Mr. Anderson need not admit this. It would not strengthen his argument. He need not deny it. Such a denial would be futile.

Mr. Anderson seeks to reassure those to whom he speaks, and for whom he assumes to speak, that they already have given sufficient and convincing proof of their political power, and that their interests will henceforth be carefully safeguarded and promoted by their chosen representatives. He professes to be apprehensive lest those in whose behalf he pledges a willingness to labor will allow themselves to overstep the line of moderation and good taste in demanding more than it is well that they should receive. With consideration which would be commendable in an unquestionably unselfish cause, he counsels those whose unmannerly greed he dare not trust

to return to their tasks of making two blades of grass grow where but one is now growing. It is significant that the statement made by the Minnesota Representative was given publicity almost simultaneously with the announcement of the declaration by President Harding that "a restraining hand has been placed on the group tendency in Congress." Perhaps a literal quotation of the President's words would make him say that a restraining hand "is," and not "has been," laid on the group tendency. Indeed, it is somewhat difficult to see just in what way this restraint is to be exercised. The method employed by Mr. Anderson can hardly be regarded as persuasive, much less restraining. It may be altogether possible that a way may be found to render ineffective and innocuous the somewhat questionable methods of the lobbies, so called, which have for so long sought to influence, if not to control, important national legislation. If a restraining power were to make impossible the abuses which have been committed under their operation, the general verdict would no doubt be that a great public service had been rendered. But the elements with which it is said the President seeks to deal will be found to differ peculiarly in formation and in the activities which they undertake. The lobby, for instance, may be regarded as a tangible, concrete thing. Possibly it can be dealt with summarily and effectively. On the other hand, the influences which Mr. Anderson is evidently seeking to check, either with or without the approval of President Harding, operate, not by direct action solely, but by the exercise of a sovereign right which, when employed by an American citizen, cannot be restrained or denied. This important fact should not be lost sight of.

The Internal Situation in China

ALTHOUGH the rise and fall of military or political leaders in China has little effect on the general drift of development in the country, when viewed in its widest aspect, a situation is, every now and again, created which threatens serious immediate consequence. Such a situation certainly obtains at present. In the northern provinces, the two marshals, Marshal Tsao Kun and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who combined together, about a year ago, to overthrow the Anfu Club, under the leadership of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, divide authority. Personally, they are still in accord with one another, but, for some time past, there has been a growing jealousy between their adherents. This is one factor in the situation; another is that in the Yangtze valley the forces of Marshal Wang, whose headquarters are at Wuchang, are in a state of revolt. It is quite evident that the marshal will be obliged to vacate his office, and the situation thus created is likely to derive special importance from the fact that Marshal Wang's successor must be the nominee of one or other of the covert rivals, Marshal Tsao or Marshal Chang at Peking. Then overshadowing these complications is the question of Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is credited with organizing an intensive campaign throughout China with a view to bringing about "a state of chaos similar to that produced in 1911," when the Manchus were obliged to abdicate. The propaganda, declares a recent writer in this paper, assumes different forms in different provinces. In Chekiang, it centers round the agitation for provincial autonomy; in Wuchang, it is discontent with Marshal Wang; in Peking, it is criticism of the do-nothing policy of the President and his Cabinet; in the northern provinces, it stirs up strife between the Chihli and Fengtien factions. It seizes any cause and assumes any rôle which will foster unrest.

Now the tremendous danger of such a policy lies, of course, in the fact that it is playing directly into the hands of Japan. Dr. Sun Yat-sen may have succeeded in persuading himself that he is really working in the best interests of China, just as he did, several years ago, when he formally placed himself under Japanese protection. But the undoubted fact remains that Japan, unless all appearances are utterly deceptive, is making the utmost use of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his agents to bring about those conditions in China which, all along, Tokyo has counted on as sure to be accepted as the strongest justification for Japan's penetration and absorption policy in China.

No doubt the Japanese Government could afford conclusive evidence that if Japanese agents were engaged in stirring up strife in China it was entirely without official sanction of Tokyo. Nevertheless, Japanese are found fighting in the ranks of all the forces that oppose the existing order, and sometimes on both sides. Whenever these Japanese are apprehended, they are promptly repudiated by the Japanese officials, diplomatic and consular, but this repudiation never acts as a deterrent. The same partisans and agents are found to be mixed up in the next upheaval. What the outcome of such a situation as this is likely to be, it is idle to attempt to forecast. However engendered, unrest is to be met with everywhere. On the other hand, the crops throughout the country this year are abundant, and in China abundance is one of the surest antidotes to unrest and discontent.

To Safeguard the Public

IT is a matter for wonder that, with all the organization there is among the American people, for almost every imaginable legitimate purpose, there is so little, aside from the government itself, in the interest of the public. So, if one happens to be in search of some manifestation of effort by the public to help itself in an economic sense, one's interest is aroused upon learning of at least one of the objects of an organization recently formed in San Francisco. This new civic body has, professedly, other purposes, but one is declared to be the protection of the public in an economic way. The institution is called the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

The name suggests impartiality as between employers and employees, and it is declared that the association does not intend to favor either side, as such, in any industrial dispute which may arise. It has been established, by persons described as business and professional men of the city, in an attempt to put a permanent end to strikes and lockouts there, to protect the workman in his labor and the capitalist and investor's money, and to safeguard

the public from the inconveniences and losses due to labor troubles. It is claimed, and seems to be true, that this movement introduces a new factor into the industrial situation in the United States, in that, while the impelling motive back of it evidently is the improvement of the city industrially and commercially, as in the case of many undertakings in many cities, it is also especially meant to serve the interests of those not identified with either of the groups known as employers and employees. It is this feature concerning the long-forgotten public, which apparently has not yet, generally, begun effectual economic thinking in its own behalf, that makes this step taken in San Francisco noteworthy. It is not remarkable that public-spirited citizens of an enterprising city should try to obviate what they describe as frequent and ever-recurring labor disturbances, in certain industries, which "have given San Francisco an unenviable reputation for lack of industrial stability," although such action is commendable. But when they declare, as they do in a public statement, that "in all its dealings the Industrial Association will proceed upon the basis that any serious industrial dispute involves three interests, the public, the employee, and the employer, and that the public interest is foremost," they are proclaiming a rule of conduct which ought to be applied far more widely than it is at present.

The San Francisco organization takes a sensible and promising view of the situation when it says that it "cannot hope to succeed unless it is fair to all Labor and has the support of public opinion." And it lays claim to real courage and worth-while purpose when it assures the public, as it does emphatically, that it will throw the weight of its influence against any action or policy that is against public interest, whether among employers, among employees, or between employees and employers.

Central America's Centenary

TO ENJOY some measure of political and industrial freedom, that priceless thing which is called liberty, seems to be the ambition of all peoples throughout all times. But this freedom, or liberty, or whatever it may be called, is a progressive and somewhat indefinable condition. Gradually, to those who have attained it, there has come a broader concept, not only of the words used in defining it, but of the thing itself. That this concept is ever broadening is apparent wherever mankind is rightly governed, or where some progress has been made in learning the inescapable lessons of self-government. History has added, during comparatively recent years, many important and illuminating pages to the record of human progress. This record, happily, is one of almost unbroken advancement. In the Old World and in the New alike, the vision is always of the ultimate fulfillment of a common right, the unhindered pursuit of liberty and happiness. Recently this realization came, in abundant measure, to the peoples of Cuba, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Later it came to millions in Central Europe. Of those more recently emancipated it is to be hoped that their great desire has been achieved because they have rightly sought and abundantly deserved the new freedom which they have gained. To other millions who have as earnestly desired a like fulfillment, there has come at least temporary disappointment.

Today, in what was once the "Kingdom of Guatemala," as well as in the capitals of the five Central American republics separately, and in the City of Washington, there is being celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of the drafting and signing, in Guatemala City, of the "Acta de Independencia," which has been and is, of course, to the people of Central America, what the Declaration of Independence is to the people of the United States. Measured by the standards which have since been set up, it might have been decided that the people of the Central American countries, a century ago, were not qualified to govern themselves. They had never been "Americanized" according to the methods and standards which in recent years have come to be regarded as the indispensable qualifications of good citizenship. But they had long been the unwilling pupils in a school which had taught them unforgettable lessons in the evils and abuses of a delegated monarchical government. They may have had but a vague conception of what they were coming into, but they had a full realization of the oppressions they sought to escape. Their record of progress is an inspiration, and an assurance that it is only in some form of self-government that an intelligent, and by right a free, people can work out its destiny.

The people of the United States particularly have cause to rejoice in the abundant progress made by their neighbors in the southern republics, for they, through their government, have stood loyally by, as teacher and as mentor, in the newer school in which those friendly peoples have been apt and studious pupils. There are still many lessons to be learned, as well by those who teach as by those who study and strive. But it is a cheerful and gainful occupation, in which there should be no long vacations, and no festal days except in observance, now and again, of the years, decades, and perhaps the centuries, which mark the mile-posts in the long road of common progress.

Polar Exploration

WHEN Sir Humphrey Gilbert was writing his "discourse" to "prove a passage by the northwest to Cathay," he found it necessary to show at some length what benefits could be expected from the exploration of this supposed passage. So the polar explorer today, now that both the North Pole and the South Pole have been reached, needs to explain the purpose of his further voyages in order to keep up public interest in them. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was somewhat mistaken in his geography when he surmised concerning the regions along the northwest passage that "we might from all the aforesaid places have a yearly return, inhabiting for our staple some convenient place of America, about Sierra Nevada or some other part, whereas it shall seem best for the shortening of the voyage." Just so, Sir Ernest Shackleton may be mistaken in some of his surmises about Cape Anne and the Weddell Sea; but he is more guarded than his Elizabethan predecessors in stating what he expects to prove.

Now the northwest passage has at last been discovered for several years, without any of the immediate benefits

that the Elizabethans looked for. Yet in connection with arctic and antarctic voyages people have long since learned to be patient, and to be glad for any evidence of dominion over the hitherto unexplored regions of the earth. The facts to be learned in the polar regions, as anywhere else, are essentially simple. They consist in part of seemingly novel manifestations of the variety that is possible in land and sea, water and ice, fish, birds, animals, and vegetation. - Even when such knowledge is gained, its usefulness may not be immediately apparent. It must suffice, then, for people to realize that, to a certain extent, ignorance of the earth's possibilities is being lessened.

It has been to lessen ignorance, and not only for adventure, that the explorers, from Henry Hudson to Roald Amundsen and from Sir John Franklin to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, have set out. When we compare the knowledge of the world today with that which the Elizabethans had, we see something of the possibilities that are still ahead of us, for in the end the polar regions will undoubtedly be proved useful in some broad way that may seem beyond present conjectures. In the "Certain other reasons" which Hakluyt tells us were "Learnedly written by Master Richard Willes, Gentleman," we read that "Ptolemy knew not what was above sixteen degrees south beyond the equinoctial line, he was ignorant of all passages northward from the elevation of sixty-three degrees, he knew no ocean sea beyond Asia, yet have the Portuguese trended the Cape of Good Hope at the south point of Africa, and traveled to Japan, an island in the east ocean, between Asia and America; our merchants in the time of King Edward the Sixth discovered the Moscovian passage farther north than Thule, and showed Greenland not to be continent with Lapland and Norway: the like our northwestern travelers have done, declaring by their navigation that way the ignorance of all cosmographers that either do join Greenland with America, or continue the West Indies with that frosty region under the North Pole." As strange as this, some day, may seem our present bits of supposed knowledge about the arctic and antarctic regions. Already the boy or girl in school knows much about the polar regions that the boy or girl of ten years ago did not know. Certainly the motion pictures taken by the various expeditions have almost of themselves justified the energy that was required in the getting of them. So as each new expedition sets out, it is right to look forward eagerly to new victories over old limits to the earth.

Editorial Notes

HISTORY repeats itself, with modifications. In the palmy days of Henry of Anjou, it was one of the administrators' arduous functions to mount their steeds and follow their restless sovereign to whatever outlying part of the country it pleased him to hold conference on affairs of state. Since Mr. Lloyd George assumed the premiership, with the almost regal power which that office now embraces, it has become quite common to find the stately British Cabinet, in sections or even in toto, starting in hot pursuit of the ubiquitous Prime Minister, now to Lympe in the south, on matters of foreign import, now to Inverness in the north, to grapple with the Irish crisis. The modification in this case, of course, lies in the fact that, while Plantagenet Henry's ill-starred ministers rode grumbling and bumping over dusty roads on comfortless saddles, Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues are trundled about on the sumptuous settees that limousines or modern railway carriages afford.

THE Fiji islanders have for the first time in their experience seen a flying machine. Fiji is a little behind the times, and up to the present she will have had her excuse for it in her geographical position. The future will change all that, for, to be an island or a group of islands in the Pacific promises to be an exciting part to play, and the Fiji group had better get ready for high adventure. An air station, perhaps, will bring the sweep of machine birds over coasts and promontories. There are certainly many possibilities. At present the Fijians are approached only by the sea route, and are congratulating themselves on the establishment of a three-monthly service, by way of Panama, between the United Kingdom, Fiji, and Australia. Communications! Palpitating word to islanders the world over!

IN NORTH CAROLINA they are tearing down the fictional "little old red schoolhouse," beloved of orators and authors, and erecting consolidated schools instead. And gasoline is responsible, according to a writer in the Raleigh News and Observer, gasoline "in a thousand rumbling carry-alls" that make possible the concentration of children in larger groups, where the course is varied to embrace the problems of country life. If this is an exact statement of the case, the State is to be congratulated, for in this group consolidation plan doubtless lies one of the greatest possibilities for the banishment of illiteracy. There have been stranger comrades, surely, than gasoline and education. Harnessed together thus, it is apparent that they are a pretty strong team.

THE reports of the departmental committees of the British Government make good reading, and the recent issue of the report on the spontaneous combustion of coal in mines is nothing behind its fellows. It has taken the committee eight years to produce, and the way that it has defined coal is commendably learned, to say nothing of the rest of the report. Coal is a highly complex conglomerate of the degradation products of cellulose substance. To know that will perhaps make the high prices more tolerable.

DETAILED reports are not yet at hand to show whether the latest stampede of miners and prospectors to the Wilbur Creek district, north of Fairbanks, Alaska, is, or is not, to result in a great increase of the gold supply of the world. If it is, prices that are already too high may perhaps be expected to go even higher. Still, in default of trustworthy information, it is to be remembered that one nugget does not make a gold mine.